

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

IMMINENT SOVIET REPRESSION
ENDANGERS IMPROVED SOVIET-
AMERICAN RELATIONS

HON. DOUG BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 11, 1991

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, yesterday this Member addressed the House on the imminent Soviet repression of the Baltic States as Americans and the world focus attention on the crisis in the Persian Gulf region. It was suggested that crushing the legitimate aspirations of the people of these Baltic nations to regain their independence would do severe damage to Soviet-American relations. Soviet President Gorbachev clearly has great problems in holding together the republics and diverse ethnic groups of the U.S.S.R., but he can for legitimate reasons, and should for pragmatic reasons, distinguish between the Baltic nations which were illegally annexed as a result of the infamous pact between Hitler and Stalin. The attention of Members of the House is requested to the following excellent related editorial of January 8, 1991, found in the Fremont, (NE,) Tribune:

SOVIET BALTIC ACTION THREATENS RELATIONS

The United States has been put in a precarious position by the Soviet Union's decision to send troops into its Baltic republics to enforce that country's draft.

The Bush administration cannot stand by idly with the looming possibility that the Soviets will use force to quell future unrest is present. Yet the administration must be careful in its criticism for fear of losing a U.S.-Soviet relationship that ended the Cold War and helped give legitimacy to U.S. actions in the Persian Gulf.

The United States has not let the Baltic action go unnoticed, and rightfully so.

Presidential press secretary Martin Fitzwater, in an administration statement released Tuesday, fell just short of lambasting the Soviets for their action against the Baltic republics. His call of the Kremlin to cease "attempts at intimidation" emphasized the concern of the Bush administration and echoed the sentiments of many governmental officials, world politicians and us.

We find it impossible to fathom how Gorbachev can avoid escalation of military intervention in the rebellious republics once it is started. It's similar to the proverbial liar—it's difficult to lie the first time, but untruths become easier and more frequent as time passes.

It's very easy to see how the use of the Soviet military might not stop with draft enforcement. Gorbachev's main goal is to preserve the Soviet Union, keeping its 15 republics together. Forcing Baltic draft dodgers to enlist is insignificant to outright secessionist rebellion, a definite possibility in a crumbling Soviet Union.

The use of military intervention in the Baltics only will further irritate the situa-

tion in breakaway secessionist republics, where anti-Soviet sentiment is strong and grows stronger each day. Gorbachev is bound to use his strong-arm tactics again and again, until his union is preserved or engulfed in all-out civil war.

The Bush administration's 180-degree turn from vocal Gorbachev supporter to critic indicates the weightiness of recent events in the Soviet Union that have moved that country away from liberalization in recent years toward the authoritarian shadow of renewed conservatism.

Should Gorbachev implement domestic policies encouraged by Soviet hard-liners, the United States will have to reconsider its partnership with Moscow. To what degree U.S.-Soviet relations will deteriorate is unknown. But there is already talk that a superpower summit next month in Moscow could be canceled if Soviet domestic policy doesn't satisfy the United States.

Should the United States be too harsh in its assessment of Gorbachev, it faces possible loss of a stalwart ally in its standoff against Iraq and Saddam Hussein. What is now dual diplomacy could very easily become adversarial diplomacy should the Soviet Union react negatively to U.S. criticism. Such was the accepted practice during the Cold War—Washington and Moscow opposing each other no matter the issue.

Clearly, Gorbachev's actions threaten to reverse the warming of East-West relations. The United States can't very well continue to praise the perestroika and glasnost of Nobel Peace Prize winner Gorbachev when his means of attaining them fly in the face of accepted democratic practices.

When Gorbachev first set on this course of liberalization and democratization, he asked the United States to keep its mouth shut about the internal problems that were bound to result and his methods of handling them. He warned that criticism could have a chilling effect on U.S.-Soviet relations.

The United States has not and should not meet Gorbachev's demand if Soviet crack-downs continue. But the United States will have to suffer the consequences.

A BAD PEACE IS WORSE THAN
WAR

HON. BILL EMERSON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 11, 1991

Mr. EMERSON. Mr. Speaker, it is my privilege to submit for the consideration of my colleagues the most trenchant, articulate, incisive, single brief statement on the Middle East crisis that has come to my attention. It is a statement on the subject by our former President, Richard Nixon, which appeared on the op-ed page of the Saint Louis Post-Dispatch on Tuesday of this week.

[From the Saint Louis Post-Dispatch, Jan. 8, 1991]

A BAD PEACE IS WORSE THAN WAR—SANCTIONS ARE NOT THE ANSWER; UNITED STATES MUST BE READY TO FIGHT

(By Richard Nixon)

It is time for some straight talk about why 400,000 young Americans spent Christmas in the deserts of Saudi Arabia and why in less than two weeks the United States may be once again at war.

We must first be clear about what the conflict is not about.

If we must resort to military force to drive Saddam Hussein from Kuwait, it will not be a war about democracy. While our goal is to restore Kuwait's legitimate government, it is hypocritical to suggest we hope to bring democracy to Kuwait. Except for Israel, there are no democracies in the Mideast, and there will be none in the foreseeable future. The emir of Kuwait is among the world's more benevolent dictators, but once he is back in his palace in Kuwait City, he will still be a dictator.

Nor is intervention justified because Saddam is a cruel leader. President Bush has been criticized for equating him with Adolf Hitler. Whether he is that bad is irrelevant. He is bad enough. Saddam's soldiers are murdering, torturing and raping defenseless Kuwaitis and pillaging the country. He violated international law by using chemical weapons against Iran and the Kurds.

But if our policy were to punish cruel leaders, we would not be allied with Syria's President Hafez al-Assad. He ordered the massacre of 20,000 innocent people in the city of Hama in his own country, has supported international terrorism and presided over an army that has committed brutal atrocities in Lebanon.

Both Syria and Iraq threaten our interests, but today Iraq poses a profoundly greater threat.

Those who fault Bush for enlisting Assad's support should remember Winston Churchill's classic rejoinder to those who criticized him for supporting Stalin after Hitler invaded the Soviet Union during World War II: "If Hitler invaded hell, I think I would find a kind word to say about the devil in the House of Commons."

We are in the Persian Gulf for two major reasons.

First, Saddam has unlimited ambitions to dominate one of the most important strategic areas in the world.

When Sen. Bob Dole said we were in the gulf for oil and Secretary of State James Baker said we were there for jobs, they were criticized for justifying our actions on purely selfish grounds. We should not apologize for defending our vital economic interests. Had we not intervened, an international outlaw would today control more than 40 percent of the world's oil.

While, by stringent energy conservation, the United States might be able to get along without oil from the gulf, Western Europe and Japan could not. What happens to the economies of other great industrial nations directly affects the economy of the United States.

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

We cannot allow Saddam to blackmail us and our allies into accepting his aggressive goals by giving him a choke hold on our oil lifeline. Because he has oil he has the means to acquire the weapons he needs for aggression against his neighbors, eventually including nuclear weapons. If he succeeds in Kuwait, he will attack others, and he will use whatever weapons he has to achieve his goals.

If we do not stop him now, we will have to stop him later, when the cost in young American lives will be infinitely greater.

There is an even more important long-term reason for rolling back Iraq's aggression. We cannot be sure, as many believe and hope, that we are entering into a new, post-Cold War era where armed aggression will no longer be an instrument of national policy. But we can be sure that if Saddam profits from aggression, other potential aggressors in the world will be tempted to wage war against their neighbors.

If we succeed in getting Saddam out of Kuwait in accordance with the U.N. resolution and in eliminating his capacity to wage war in the future—which must be our goal if he refuses to get out peacefully and forces us to act militarily—we will have the credibility to deter aggression elsewhere without sending American forces.

The world will take seriously U.S. warnings against aggression.

Some critics argue that we should continue sanctions for as long as 18 months before resorting to force. They contend that even if sanctions do not work, Saddam will be so weakened that we will suffer fewer casualties if war does come.

They are wrong on three counts. First, while the Iraqi people suffer the effects of the sanctions, Saddam will direct his resources so that the Iraqi military will not.

Second, while sanctions will weaken Iraq, they will weaken us more because of the political difficulty of holding our alliance together abroad and maintaining support for our troop commitment at home.

Finally, the most the critics can claim is that it is possible that sanctions might work. It is certain that military force will work. The stakes are too high to risk failure.

Other critics believe diplomacy will eventually convince Saddam that he should get out of Kuwait. But neither diplomacy nor sanctions has a chance unless he knows that if he does not get out of Kuwait peacefully, the American people and our allies will be united in support of driving him out militarily.

Should Secretary Baker's meeting with Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz fail to produce an agreement that complies unconditionally with the U.N. resolution, we must remember that when dealing with an insatiable aggressor a bad peace is worse than war because it will inevitably lead to a bigger war.

If we must go to war it will not be just a war about oil. It will not be a war about a tyrant's cruelty. It will not be a war about democracy.

It will be a war about peace—not just peace in our time, but peace for our children and grandchildren in the years ahead.

If Saddam gains in any way from his aggression, despite our unprecedented commitment of economic, diplomatic and military power, other aggressors will be encouraged to wage war against their neighbors and peace will be in jeopardy everywhere in the world.

That is why our commitment in the gulf is a highly moral enterprise.

TRIBUTE TO SHENANDOAH UNIVERSITY

HON. D. FRENCH SLAUGHTER, JR.

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 11, 1991

Mr. SLAUGHTER of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an old institution and the newest university in the Commonwealth of Virginia. On January 1, 1991, Shenandoah College and Conservatory, located in my district in the northern Shenandoah Valley, became Shenandoah University.

Since the institution was established in 1875 as a conservatory, Shenandoah has become renowned as a leader in the instruction of music and the arts. As demand for an institution of higher education in the Winchester area increased, Shenandoah expanded its curriculum, and in 1974 the college and conservatory became a single 4-year institution, attracting students from across the Commonwealth and the Nation. Shenandoah University offers a wide range of educational opportunities, and as a full university will expand still further, fulfilling the need for a university in the northern Shenandoah Valley.

I am both pleased and proud to tell my colleagues of Virginia's newest university, and I am sure that you will be hearing much about this unique institution in years to come.

A VISION OF JUSTICE

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 11, 1991

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, this year our distinguished colleague, the gentleman Senator from Florida [BOB GRAHAM], was presented with the American Jewish Congress Stephen Wise Award. This award signifies the highest honor to those who are dedicated and committed to issues of concern to the American Jewish Congress and the American Jewish community.

The award was named after Mr. Stephen Wise, who was not only the founder of the American Jewish Congress, but also a leader within the Jewish community. It is not often that this award is presented, and I congratulate Senator BOB GRAHAM on this tremendous honor.

I commend to my colleagues a speech delivered by Senator GRAHAM at the American Jewish Congress award dinner:

REMARKS OF SENATOR BOB GRAHAM AT THE AMERICAN JEWISH CONGRESS' DINNER ON JANUARY 8, 1991

Thank you. Adele and I are honored and humbled to receive this recognition.

Tonight, I am reminded of words that I spoke in January 12 years ago. On a cold day in Tallahassee, outside the Capitol, I was sworn in as Governor of Florida. I said this was a proud day for the Graham family—which had known adversity and victory, joy and pain. But this day we will long remember *** and we feel the same way tonight. We feel that special combination of pride and humility because we know the stature of the

namesake of this award: Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, one of the founders of the American Jewish Congress.

We know who attended that first American Jewish Congress convention at the Metropolitan Opera House in Philadelphia in 1918 *** along with Dr. Wise: A young woman from Milwaukee named Golda Meyerson, Henry Morgenthau, Louis Lipsky and Felix Frankfurter, who would later serve with distinction on the Supreme Court. One of the proudest points of Graham family history is that my brother Phil was a law clerk for Felix Frankfurter at the Supreme Court.

We are humbled because we know the powerful words of Dr. Wise, spoken 75 years ago as this great organization was formed. Dr. Wise said we should deal directly with the challenges of the day, not gloss them over. Like all rabbis, Dr. Wise had an expansive vocabulary. He urged the founders of the American Jewish Congress not to palliate. Palliate means to conceal the gravity of a situation by offering excuses, or, in a medical sense, to ease without curing. Dr. Wise's wisdom, his rejection of the superficial, his call to justice *** are just as relevant today—if not more so.

JUSTICE IN THE MIDDLE EAST

We should put the immediate crisis in the Persian Gulf in a longer range context. After resolution of this crisis—one way or another—how do we serve our long-range interests in this region? It would be a mistake, an over-simplification, to personalize this crisis to one person: Saddam Hussein.

That would be a modern-day form of palliation—concealing the gravity and the complexity of the issue. To personalize the Persian Gulf to one man hides these other factors that helped shape the current crisis: (a.) The rise of fundamentalism. (b.) The rise of populism against a regime that was seen as privileged. (c.) Competition for scarce resources, particularly water.

To personalize this crisis means that we would be satisfied if Saddam Hussein leaves Kuwait. Our objectives must be broader—to move toward stability in the Middle East. That means the deadly Iraqi military threat must be reduced, either by military action or by longterm embargo. Our objective is to advance democracy in a region of tyranny. In that effort, Israel is the model.

JUSTICE IN THE WORLD

Before World War I, one of the main goals of the newly formed American Jewish Congress was to assure the safety and dignity of Jews around the world, particularly in Europe as the world faced the prospect of war. That concern—for world Jewry—is just as fundamental as we and this century as it was in the beginning of the century.

The great emigration of Soviet Jews, the Exodus to freedom, must not be taken for granted. At times, the Soviet Union seems like an oxymoron *** there is no union.

Again, we should not be content to personalize changes in the Soviet Union into one man: Gorbachev. Changes in the Soviet Union should transcend one man *** changes should be institutionalized and put into law. The right to emigrate must be part of the code of Soviet lawbooks, not merely part of a Gorbachev speech.

I urge caution as we move to assist the Soviet Union with its domestic problems. I was skeptical of the Administration's decision to waive Jackson-Vanik because the right to emigrate hasn't been established by law. The President should weigh very carefully the stagnation of perestroika and the long delay by the Soviets in codifying the right to emigrate in deciding the future of our aid.

JUSTICE AT HOME

In the past two years, I've traveled around the world. The people of this world still look to America as a beacon of freedom. The work of the American Jewish Congress is part of the reason that our nation is respected for justice. The search for civil rights and human rights is more than rhetoric for the American Jewish Congress. You have achieved results, decade after decade.

But we know that the American revolution that began more than 200 years is a dynamic revolution. We continue to face new challenges. We must reject the politics of racial and ethnic fear. We're facing Hussein's poison gas in the Middle East, but we must not overlook the poison politics of David Duke.

In our democracy, there is no substitute for participation by citizens who are alert to the tricks of hate-mongers and who are committed to justice for all. And so tonight—some 75 years after that preliminary conference of what would become the American Jewish Congress—we re-dedicate ourselves to the principles of Rabbi Wise, who said:

"Not relief, but redress. Not palliation, but prevention. Not charity, but justice. This is the only program worthy of a great and proud people."

IMPROVEMENT OF ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN THE AMERICAS

HON. STEPHEN J. SOLARZ

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 11, 1991

Mr. SOLARZ. Mr. Speaker, as you may know, the Enterprise for the Americas Initiative was presented by President Bush to an assemblage of Latin American and Caribbean Ambassadors on June 27, 1990. The initiative is intended to give substance to a policy of cooperation in economic growth and social progress among the nations of this hemisphere.

Mr. Speaker, it is extremely important to the success of the initiative that serious efforts be undertaken to improve the administration of justice in the Americas.

In August 1989, at its meeting in Rio de Janeiro, the Inter-American Juridical Committee adopted a resolution intended to give substance to the inter-American consensus that improvement in administration of justice is essential to continued advances in democratization in the Americas.

The resolution, expressing the conviction of the highest juridical authority of the Organization of American States, recommends that an inter-American association be formed to facilitate inter-American discussion and consideration of methodologies and activities advancing the betterment of the administration of justice in the Americas.

Mr. Speaker, I commend the effort of the Inter-American Juridical Committee, and I applaud regional efforts to enhance the administration of justice in the Americas. Moreover, I believe that the Bush administration should provide substantial assistance to such efforts to ensure their success.

I ask that the "Resolution on the Improvement of the Administration of Justice in the Americas" be inserted in the RECORD.

RESOLUTION ON THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN THE AMERICAS

The Inter-American Juridical Committee: Re-affirming its long-standing interest in the advancement of improvements in the Administration of Justice in the Americas;

Recalling the endorsements given to its work in that important area by the General Assembly of the Organization of American States;

Noting that advancement in improvement in the administration of justice in the Americas is vital to the advancement of democracy and to economic and social development in the hemisphere;

Recalling its several special sessions, held in 1988 and 1987, together with jurists of several countries of the Americas and in collaboration with public and private international and inter-American organizations;

Appreciating the vital assistance of the Fundacao Getulio Vargas as well as of other international associations of jurists, including national bar associations, "colegios de abogados y de magistrados", and the financial assistance provided by the U.S. Agency for International Development; and

Considering the value of collaborative and development efforts and of the exchange of information about the various aspects of work in the advancement of the administration of justice,

Resolves:

1. To recommend that an inter-American association be formed, on a private basis, and working in close cooperation with governmental and intergovernmental bodies, and in harmony with the General Secretariat of the Organization of American States, the purpose of which would be to facilitate inter-American discussion and consideration of methodologies and activities advancing the betterment of the administration of justice in the Americas;

2. To accept and acknowledge the offer made by the American Society of International Law as a means of expediting the formation of such an association on a sound and cooperative basis, to take the initial steps required to bring such an association into existence as a non-profit legal entity;

3. To recommend that this entity be titled "Inter-American Association for the Administration of Justice" (IAAJ), with headquarters initially in Washington, D.C.;

4. To suggest as the purposes of the Association, as indicated hereinabove, to strive to improve the administration of justice in the American States in collaboration with the organs of the Inter-American System, and particularly with the Inter-American Juridical Committee and the General Secretariat of the Organization of American States;

5. That said Association consider the establishment of a work program emphasizing, as priority tasks—

(a) Interchange of jurists, magistrates, lawyers, teachers, and others concerned with the administration of justice, with the objective of achieving inter-American cooperation in the advancement of justice.

(b) Establishment and dissemination of a compendium of information, relating to issues in the administration of justice in the American States;

(c) Establishment of programs of cooperation with bar associations, associations of judges and magistrates, educational and research institutions, directed toward improving the administration of justice in the American States,

(d) Promoting research related to betterment of the administration of justice and providing facilities therefor;

6. That the co-rapporteurs on the topic Improvement of the Administration of Justice in the American States be requested to report on this topic at the next regular session of the Inter-American Juridical Committee.

Jorge Reinaldo A. Vanossi, Seymour J. Rubin, Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro, Galo Leoro F., Roberto MacLean Ugarteche, Manuel A. Vieira, Kenneth O. Rattray, Francisco Villagran-Kramer.

KREMLIN ACTION IN BALTIC STATES THREATENS IMPROVED SOVIET-AMERICAN RELATIONS

HON. DOUG BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 11, 1991

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, yesterday this Member addressed the House during the 1-minute period to voice grave concern over imminent and actual Soviet repression and aggression against the people and government of the illegally annexed Baltic nations of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania. Those actions fundamentally threaten the improved Soviet-American relations and our ongoing and increasing assistance and cooperation with the U.S.S.R. in addressing their severe economic problems. This Member urges his colleagues to read in entirety the following excellent editorial of this date in the Omaha World-Herald:

[From the Omaha World-Herald, Jan. 11, 1991]

FREEDOM THE FIRST CASUALTY: WHAT STARTS IN THE BALTICS COULD BE GLOBAL DANGER

Tragedy may be unfolding in the Soviet Union. Independence-minded Soviet republics appear about to become the victims of iron-fisted Soviet policies reminiscent of the Stalinist era. And the people of Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia may be among the first to suffer.

The political disintegration of the Soviet Union could create a situation as dangerous, in the long run, as the Persian Gulf crisis.

Moscow said this week that it was sending paratroopers to the Baltic nations and four other Soviet republics to arrest young men who had refused to be drafted into the Red Army or had deserted.

Armed Soviet troops surrounded Lithuania's legislative headquarters and television station. Soviet military vehicles were poised near an adjacent library.

Troops took control of Latvia's largest newspaper publishing plant, the source of every major newspaper in Latvia. Dainis Ivans, deputy chairman of Latvia's parliament, said he was told he would be shot if he tried to enter the building.

"This looks like the first step of a major armed action against us," said Ivans, who later fled to Finland and announced that he was considering setting up a government in exile.

The Kremlin seems to be making an example of the Baltic States, which, by virtue of their having been absorbed into the Soviet Union against their will, have a special claim to independence. The courage displayed by their people in speaking up for their rights has spread. Similar courage can be seen from Moldavia to Siberia. A long-suppressed attitude has emerged: The Krem-

lin doesn't have all the answers. More and more people have questioned the outmoded authoritarian thinking.

How tragic it would be if such courage once again became a capital offense in the Soviet Union.

With its vast resources and its patient, resilient, loyal people, the Soviet Union has the potential to be an economic superpower. But if the Kremlin uses force against the independence-minded republics, it will have chosen, in effect, to throw in with the hardliners rather than joining the civilized progressive world.

Political repression can't coexist with an enlightened foreign policy and an economy that is based on the principles, of freedom of choice. If the Soviet Union started back down the road to Stalinism at home, the implications would be global.

The situation contains a lesson to be taught, but the Kremlin should be the pupil, not the teacher. The lesson is that the urge to live free cannot be extinguished without eliminating the dignity of the human spirit. Without that spirit, prosperous societies and successful governments cannot survive. Regrettably, the Kremlin has given no sign that it understands the consequences of its choice.

REMEMBERING BERNARD R. WIEDER

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 11, 1991

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, Miami Beach recently lost one of its beloved residents when Bernard Wieder, a Miami resort and hotel owner, passed away. A true representation of the American dream, Mr. Wieder will certainly be remembered dearly by all who knew him. His son, Mr. David S. Wieder, a practicing attorney in my congressional district, wrote to my colleague, Congressman BILL LEHMAN, on his father's death and I would like to enter his obituary, as printed in the New York Times on Sunday, December 30, 1990.

BERNARD R. WIEDER, RESORT-HOTEL OWNER

Bernard R. Wieder, a retired owner of resort hotels in New York, New Jersey and Florida, died on Thursday at the Miami Heart Institute. He was 86 years old and lived in Miami Beach.

He died of congestive heart failure, his family said.

Mr. Wieder started his hotel career in the 1920's as a waiter in the Mohawk Valley in upstate New York. He soon became a maitre d'hotel and in 1937 invested in his first property, the Fairmont Hotel in Mount Freedom, N.J.

A year later he took over the Reiter House in Lake Mahopac, N.Y., which was owned by his wife's family, and from 1943 to 1946 he operated the Adelon Hotel in Long Beach, L.I. From 1952 to 1971 he owned the Adler in Sharon Springs, N.Y.

Meanwhile, Mr. Wieder had become interested in Florida properties, and in the 1950's was a partner in construction of the Shore Club in Miami Beach and operated the Surfside Plaza there. He bought the Martinique in Miami Beach in 1965 and ran it until 1975, when he retired and the hotel was turned into the Mar del Plata condominium.

Shortly after the end of World War II, Mr. Wieder, who was born in the village of Marmaros-Sziget in Hungary, returned to Europe to conduct a long search for his two sisters, who had vanished during the war. He found them in a camp for displaced people, along with more than 20 other former concentration-camp inmates from Marmaros-Sziget, and arranged for all of them to be resettled in the United States.

Mr. Wieder is survived by his wife, the former Hilda Reiter; a son, David, and a daughter, Celeste, both of Miami Beach; two sisters, Margaret Scharf and Sari Weiser, both of Brooklyn, and two grandchildren.

THE ELECTION OF CARDISS COLLINS: FIRST BLACK CONGRESSWOMAN FROM THE MIDWEST

HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 11, 1991

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, I take pride in rising today to salute my friend and our colleague, CARDISS COLLINS. As we begin the 102d Congress, CARDISS is not only 1 of 31 females elected to serve in this institution, but she becomes the second ranking female Member of Congress. This represents an outstanding achievement for the distinguished legislator from the Seventh Congressional District of Illinois. CARDISS has served her constituency and our Nation in an exceptional manner during her 17-year tenure.

Mr. Speaker, Philip A. Grant, Jr., professor of history at Pace University, recently delivered a speech at a meeting of the Association for the Study of African-American Life and History. His speech was entitled, "The Election of CARDISS COLLINS of Illinois as the First Black Congresswoman From the Midwest." In his remarks, Professor Grant provides a candid look at the career of CARDISS COLLINS following her election to the Congress in 1973. I am pleased to bring Dr. Grant's speech to the attention of my colleagues.

Mr. Speaker, it's an honor to serve with CARDISS in the Halls of Congress. I congratulate her upon this important achievement and wish her much continued success.

SPEECH BY PROF. PHILIP A. GRANT, JR.

On December 8, 1972 Congressman George W. Collins of Illinois was killed in a plane crash near Midway Airport in Chicago. Collins, the Democratic incumbent representing Illinois' Seventh Congressional District, on November 2, 1972 had been overwhelmingly re-elected to his second term in the House. Collins, who in 1971 had become Illinois' second Black congressman, had defeated his 1972 Republican opponent by a margin of 95,018-19,798 (82.8%).¹

Because of the vacancy created by the tragic death of Collins, a special election was necessitated to fill the deceased congressman's unexpired term. There was a general expectation that the special election would occur sometime in the spring of 1973. Consequently, there was little surprise when Illinois officials decreed that a primary would be held on April 17 and the special election itself would be scheduled for June 5.²

Among the individuals announcing their intention of running in the Democratic pri-

mary was the Congressman's widow, Carliss R. Collins. Mrs. Collins, forty-one years of age, had attended Northwestern University and was an accountant by profession. For many years she had held a variety of appointive positions, foremost among which were in the Illinois State Employment Service and the Illinois Department of Revenue. During the years her late husband had served successively as a Chicago Alderman and as a member of Congress, Collins had also been active in Democratic Party affairs.

Inasmuch as Congressman Collins had been a prominent leader in the Cook County Democratic Organization, it was assumed that Mrs. Collins' candidacy would be viewed favorably by the organization's key spokesmen. Indeed Mrs. Collins' quest for the nomination was unanimously approved by the fifty-four precinct captains of the Twenty-Fourth Ward Regular Democratic Organization on December 24, 1972, and three days later she was officially endorsed by the powerful county organization, thereby affording her a substantial, if not insurmountable, advantage in the Democratic congressional primary.³

Competing with Mrs. Collins in the April 17 primary were two other Black Democrats, Otis G. Collins and Milton Gardner. Collins had previously served eight years in the Illinois House of Representatives, while Gardner, a twenty-six year old law student at Columbia University in New York City, had never previously sought political office.

During the primary campaign Mrs. Collins vowed to persevere in her late husband's unqualified commitment to the ideals of racial equality and social justice and severely criticized the conservative domestic priorities of Republican President Richard M. Nixon. While not disagreeing with her stands on the basic issues, Otis G. Collins stressed his strong disenchantment with Mayor Daley and his expertise as a legislator. Gardner, who confined his campaign to weekend appearances, was not considered by political observers to be a serious candidate. While Mrs. Collins commanded the support of the regular Democratic organization, Otis G. Collins hoped that his prospects would be bolstered by an editorial endorsement from the Chicago Tribune.⁴

It was anticipated that there would be a relatively low turnout in the Democratic congressional primary and that the well-disciplined Cook County organization would mobilize to secure a substantial victory for Mrs. Collins. The early returns on primary night indicated that only a small fraction of the district's registered Democrats had opted to vote in the primary contest and that Mrs. Collins seemed likely to score a solid triumph. The outcome of the primary was as follows:⁵ Cardiss R. Collins, 30,940 (84.7%); Otis G. Collins, 3,430 (8.4%); and Milton Gardner, 2,114 (5.8%).

Illinois Seventh Congressional District, containing portions of the South and West Sides of Chicago, was heavily Democratic in party affiliation. The territory encompassing the densely populated urban district had voted Democratic in twenty-four consecutive House contests over a span between 1926 and 1972. In 1968 and 1972 the Democratic presidential candidates had registered overwhelming victories in the Seventh District, the Republican nominees having averaged a mere twenty-two percent to the popular vote.⁶

According to the Census of 1970, the population of the Seventh District was 54.9% Black and 16.6% Hispanic. In every respect the district was working class in its orienta-

Footnotes at end of article.

tion with blue collar employees accounting for 49.3% of the total labor force and service employees for 15.4%. In terms of median family income the Seventh District was the second poorest in Illinois and regarding housing statistics 83.1% of its inhabitants were tenants.⁷

In the special election Mrs. Collins was opposed by Republican Lar Daly. Daly, whose campaign slogan was "America First," had frequently appeared in "Uncle Sam" uniforms in his many previous political campaigns. Over a period of an entire generation Daly had run without success for a member of municipal, state, and federal offices in Illinois. There seemed absolutely no possibility that an eccentric white Republican, who had been so consistently humiliated in past races, would pose a meaningful challenge to Mrs. Collins in one of the nation's most solidly Democratic constituencies.⁸

The special election not only involved Collins and Daly, but also included the write-in candidacy of Angel Moreno, an Independent. From the counting of the initial ballots it was certain that Collins would emerge victorious. The official election statistics were:⁹ Collins, 33,875 (92.4%); Moreno, 1,467 (4.0%); and Daly, 1,329 (3.6%).

At noon on June 7 Mrs. Collins entered the chamber of the House of Representatives. A few minutes later she was officially sworn in as a member of Congress by Speaker Carl B. Albert. Twelve days after taking her oath of office Collins was assigned to the Committee on Government Operations.¹⁰

At the time Mrs. Collins became a member of the House there were only three other Black women in the overall membership of four hundred and thirty-five. These individuals were Representatives Yvonne B. Burke of California, Shirley A. Chisholm of New York, and Barbara Jordan of Texas. Like Collins, Burke and Jordan would be serving their freshman terms in 1973 and 1974.¹¹

Since Mrs. Collins was completing an unexpired term in the House, it would be necessary for her to begin preparations to seek re-election to a full term in 1974. Polling 87.9% of the popular vote in the general election of 1974, Collins would encounter only slight difficulty in winning seven additional terms between 1976 and 1988. In these seven biennial campaigns for the House her winning proportions have varied from 78.4% in 1984 to 100% in 1988.¹²

In 1978 Congresswomen Burke and Jordan decided to relinquish their seats in the House of Representatives, and four years later Congresswoman Chisholm opted to retire from public life. Thus, when the Ninety-Eighth Congress assembled in January 1983, Mrs. Collins had the distinction of becoming the senior Black woman serving in either House of Congress.¹³

At the time she began her congressional career in the spring of 1973 there were fourteen other Black incumbents in the House. In addition to the departures of Congresswomen Burke, Jordan, and Chisholm, her Illinois colleague, Ralph H. Metcalfe, died, and Andrew Young of Georgia was appointed as Ambassador to the United Nations. Three other Blacks, Robert N. Nix of Pennsylvania, Parren J. Mitchell of Maryland, and Charles C. Diggs, Jr. of Michigan, were either defeated in electoral contests or voluntarily retired. By January 1987 Collins was out-ranked in seniority by only six other Blacks in the House. One of these gentlemen, Augustus F. Hawkins of California, has chosen not to seek re-election in 1990, thereby assuring that Collins will automatically advance in seniority at the opening of the next Congress.¹⁴

There were fourteen other women on Capitol Hill at the time Mrs. Collins began her freshman term in Congress. Between June 1973 and the present time the number of women in the House and Senate has increased to thirty-one. Only two of these distinguished ladies, Democrats Patricia Schroeder of Colorado and Lindy Boggs of Louisiana, have accumulated more seniority than Collins. Inasmuch as Boggs recently announced her decision to retire at the end of her current term, Mrs. Collins will become the second ranking woman member of the Congress which will begin its deliberations in January 1991.¹⁵

Largely as a result of her continuous longevity, Mrs. Collins has risen to the position of the senior Democrat on the Committee on Government Operations. As an activist member of this important standing committee, for the past four years she has chaired the Subcommittee on Government Activities and Transportation. Collins has also attained prominence in the Congressional Black Caucus, serving two terms as its Treasurer and one term as its President.¹⁶

After the tabulation of the Census of 1980, the State of Illinois experienced the misfortune of losing two of its twenty-four seats in the House of Representatives. Because of the failure of the Illinois Legislature to reach a consensus on the geographic makeup of the remaining twenty-two districts, a panel of federal judges assumed responsibility for finalizing the specific features of a congressional redistricting plan. According to the changes decreed by these judges, Mrs. Collins gained approximately fifty-five thousand additional constituents. The boundaries of the district were enlarged to include the suburban communities of Oak Park and River Forest. In racial composition the revised district was 66.9% Black and 4.7% Hispanic.¹⁷

Cardiss R. Collins was first elected to the House of Representatives during the latter stages of the presidency of Richard M. Nixon. Her seventeen year congressional career had paralleled the Administrations of four other Presidents of the United States. Mrs. Collins has obviously retained the support of her constituents in the Seventh District and with each succeeding term has advanced in seniority and influence on Capitol Hill. As the only Black congresswoman from the twelve states of the Midwest, she has served her district, state, and nation in a highly conscientious manner.

FOOTNOTES

¹ Bruce A. Ragsdale and Kathryn A. Jacob (eds.), *Biographical Directory of the American Congress, 1774-1989* (Washington: United States Government Printing Office, 1989), p. 810; United States Congress, *Congressional Directory, 1972* (Washington: United States Government Printing Office, 1972), pp. 49-50; *America Votes, 1972* (Washington: Congressional Quarterly, Inc., 1973), p. 113; *Tribune*, Chicago, Ill., December 9, 1972, pp. 1, 2, 4, 5; *Post*, Washington, D.C., December 9, 1972, pp. 1, 16; *Times*, New York, N.Y., December 9, 1972, pp. 1, 70.

² *Congressional Quarterly*, December 16, 1972, p. 3154; January 6, 1973, p. 8.

³ *Tribune*, Chicago, Ill., December 25, 1972, p. 12, December 28, 1972, p. 7.

⁴ *Congressional Quarterly*, April 7, 1973, p. 761; *Tribune*, Chicago, Ill., April 8, 1973, p. 22; April 15, 1973, II, 4.

⁵ *Congressional Quarterly*, April 21, 1973, p. 899; *Times*, New York, N.Y., April 18, 1973, p. 42; April 19, 1973, p. 26; *Tribune*, Chicago, Ill., April 18, 1973, p. 16; April 19, 1973, p. 16.

⁶ Kenneth C. Martis, *The Historical Atlas of United States Congressional Districts, 1789-1983* (New York: Macmillan Publishing Company, 1982), pp. 160-207, 227-229; *Guide to U.S. Elections* (Washington: Congressional Quarterly, Inc., 1985), pp. 912, 917, 922, 927, 932, 937, 942, 947, 952, 957, 962, 967, 972, 977, 982, 987, 992, 997, 1003, 1008, 1013, 1018, 1023, 1028.

⁷ *Congressional Districts in the Nineteen Seventies* (Washington: Congressional Quarterly, Inc., 1974), pp. 58-59; Michael Barone, Grant Ujifusa, and Douglas Matthews, *The Almanac of American Politics, 1974* (Boston: Gambit, 1973), pp. 274-276.

⁸ *Congressional Quarterly*, May 26, 1973, p. 1289.

⁹ *Tribune*, Chicago, Ill., June 6, 1973, p. 15; *Times*, New York, N.Y., June 6, 1973, p. 23; June 7, 1973, p. 11; *Congressional Quarterly*, June 9, 1973, p. 1441.

¹⁰ United States Congress, *Congressional Record* (Washington: United States Government Printing Office, 1973), CXIX, 18463, 20185; *Tribune*, Chicago, Ill., June 9, 1973, p. 2.

¹¹ *Biographical Directory of American Congress*, pp. 706, 774, 1284-1285; United States Congress, *Congressional Directory, 1973* (Washington: United States Government Printing Office, 1973), pp. 24-25, 125, 180; State of Illinois, *Blue Book, 1973-1974* (Springfield: 1974), pp. 32, 36.

¹² *Guide to U.S. Elections*, pp. 1033, 1038, 1043, 1048, 1053, 1058; *America Votes, 1986* (Washington: Congressional Quarterly, Inc., 1987), p. 167; *Congressional Quarterly Almanac, 1988* (Washington: Congressional Quarterly, Inc., 1989), p. 30-A.

¹³ In 1983 Collins was joined in the House by another Black woman, Katie S. Hall, of the First District of Indiana. *Congress and the Nation, 1981-1984* (Washington: Congressional Quarterly, Inc., 1985), p. 1106.

¹⁴ Maurice Christopher, *America's Black Congressmen* (New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Company, 1971), pp. 209-227, 237-261; *Biographical Directory of American Congress*, pp. 789, 821, 895, 1155, 1494-1495, 1514, 1571, 1692, 1881, 2098.

¹⁵ *Biographical Directory of American Congress*, pp. 637-638, 1777.

¹⁶ United States Congress, *Congressional Directory, 1989-1990* (Washington: United States Government Printing Office, 1989), pp. 59-60, 389-390; Phil Duncan (ed.), *Politics in America, 1990* (Washington: Congressional Quarterly, Inc., 1989), pp. 434-436.

¹⁷ *Congressional Districts in the Nineteen Eighties* (Washington: Congressional Quarterly, Inc., 1983), pp. 153-154, 161-162; *Congressional Quarterly*, November 28, 1981, p. 2363; March 12, 1982, 573-575; *Post*, Washington, D.C., November 25, 1981, p. 7; *Times*, New York, N.Y., November 24, 1981, p. 16.

FAIRNESS TO ALL DEPOSITORS

HON. CARROLL HUBBARD, JR.

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 11, 1991

Mr. HUBBARD. Mr. Speaker, I would like to share with my colleagues an outstanding editorial which appeared January 9 in the Paducah Sun written by the newspaper's editorial page editor, Don Gordon of Paducah, KY.

Don Gordon has written an excellent editorial about the double standard which exists when the Federal Government bails out depositors of certain banks. Indeed, when you look at the costly bailout of the Bank of New England Corp. earlier this week, it is clear that the Federal Government favors those depositors of large institutions, not those in smaller institutions.

What the Paducah Sun is referring to is the "too big to fail" doctrine whereby the Government insures all depositors, even those whose accounts are over the \$100,000 limit. But what happens to depositors when a small bank or thrift fails in the rural communities of Kentucky or elsewhere in rural America is yet an entirely different scenario. Unfortunately, these citizens are treated differently in that when their small bank or thrift fails, their accounts are not insured like the others, that is above the \$100,000 limit, because their bank or thrift is not too big to fail. I assure my colleagues that this is a blatantly unfair practice of our Federal Government and one that needs to be changed by this Congress.

I urge my colleagues to read and consider the Paducah Sun editorial. It follows in its entirety:

BANK BAILOUT SHOWS DOUBLE STANDARD

By its handling of the costly bailout of the Bank of New England, the federal government shows it operates by a double standard, one that favors depositors in large institutions.

Western Kentuckians who lost money in the First Federal Savings and Loan takeover here a couple of years ago can hardly miss the point.

The 1988 failure of the Paducah thrift cost about 100 depositors a total of \$500,000 because the \$100,000 deposit insurance limit was adhered to.

In the takeover of the huge Boston bank, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. moved in before the institution actually failed, which had the effect of protecting all the deposits of all sizes. The uninsured amount is put at \$2 billion, or 4,000 times the amount of extra funds it would have taken to protect all the First Federal depositors.

Federal regulators can call up a defense for the New England decision. For instance, they worried that total collapse of the bank and loss of deposits would have driven the region deeper into recession. The action also was continuation of the policy of not allowing the biggest banks to fail, again for reasons the regulators and some members of Congress undoubtedly consider sufficient.

No rationale is sufficient, however, to explain away the \$100,000 limit on insured deposit that applies across the land and is well-known by all banking customers, including those who had their money in the Bank of New England.

The government owes it to all financial institutions large and small, and all people, rich and poor in big cities and small towns, to exercise its regulatory and spending powers in an even-handed way.

The implication of the Bank of New England case is that institutions and their depositors need not be prudent if the bank is large enough, which is a less appealing thought than a big bank failure, even with its ripple effect.

The U.S. taxpayers' shoulders are not wide enough to carry the bailout bucket for everyone.

LINE-ITEM VETO

HON. BOB STUMP

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 11, 1991

Mr. STUMP. Mr. Speaker, last week I introduced House Joint Resolution 55, proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to grant the President line-item veto authority. House Joint Resolution 55 is identical to a measure I introduced last Congress.

For many years, I was hesitant to endorse a line-item veto, believing that Congress could control Federal spending and ensure the proper appropriations of public moneys without interference by the executive branch. However, as the deficits mounted, and the burden on the taxpayers grew, it became increasingly obvious that Congress would never voluntarily restrain its spending or resist the temptation to put a little something in each appropriation bill for the folks back home.

The failure of Congress to enact the types of budget reforms which were necessary to ensure that each dollar spent was put to worthwhile and productive use has contributed greatly to the growing loss of public confidence faced by this body. Congress has, quite honestly, failed in its duties to protect the public purse and the public knows it.

Mr. Speaker, it is said that old habits die hard. This is particularly true of the tax and spend habit of the liberals—their unrestrained desire to spend what we do not have and take from the taxpayers what they cannot afford. It is past time that we curbed unnecessary Federal spending. Giving the President the authority to veto individual items in an appropriation bill would be an important first step toward this goal.

SID LANGER: A SENIOR STATESMAN OF AMERICA'S GAS INDUSTRY

HON. WILLIAM LEHMAN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 11, 1991

Mr. LEHMAN of Florida. Mr. Speaker, last week, south Florida lost one of its modern day business giants: my friend, Sidney W. Langer.

Sid was a self-made man—a true business and community leader. I knew him for over 50 years; we both came to Miami in the same year. He was a fine and dependable friend who was generous with both his time and considerable talents. He helped many south Floridians through his work in numerous charitable organizations. He was also an astute businessman, building a tiny enterprise, Sun Gas Co., into the second-largest gas utility in the State.

Mr. Speaker, the imprint of Sid Langer will long be apparent in south Florida, and we will miss him. I would like to share with my colleagues the following article of his life which appeared in the Miami Herald.

SIDNEY LANGER, FOUNDED HIALEAH

(By Lydia Martin)

Sidney W. Langer, chairman and chief executive officer of City Gas Company of Florida, which supplies natural and propane gas to more than 80,000 customers in Dade, Broward and Brevard counties, died Friday of a heart attack.

Mr. Langer, 81 founded the Hialeah company in 1949. He continued running it until his death.

"He came in every single day," said his son Jack. "He was a tough old bird who loved his work. He would have never retired. If he had retired, he would have been dead in six days, not even six months."

Mr. Langer, who was born in New York and moved to Miami in the 1940's, got his start in the gas business at age 19 with \$600 he had saved from working odd jobs.

He had said he was thumbing through the pages of a magazine when an ad for gas jumped out at him. He traveled to Rochester, N.Y., to meet a salesman and arranged to sell propane in the Catskills.

In the winters, business in the resort area became slow. So Mr. Langer opened a branch in Miami in 1935. It was called Sun Gas Co. and it operated only in the winter.

Eventually, he sold both companies and volunteered for the military just before World War II.

After the war, he and his family settled in Miami and he started Dade Gas Co. By 1949, Dade Gas was one of the largest bottled gas companies in the country.

The company, renamed City Gas, later sold natural gas and in 1988 was acquired by NUI Corp. of New Jersey.

Mr. Langer became a member of NUI's board of directors and stayed on as chief executive officer of City Gas Co.

"Sid Langer was one of the senior statesmen of America's gas industry," said John Kean, president and chief executive officer of NUI. "Sid was a true pioneer in the gas industry, starting out with a small business that he eventually built into the second-largest gas utility in Florida."

Mr. Langer, a past president of the Gas Institute of Greater Miami and of Temple Judea in Coral Gables, devoted much of his spare time to local charities.

He gave time and money to Miami Children's Hospital, Cedars Medical Center, the University of Miami, the United Way of Dade County, the Miami Heart Institute, South Miami Hospital, the Boys and Girls Clubs of Miami and other groups, his son said.

Named after him is the Sid Langer Kendall Boys and Girls Club.

Mr. Langer is survived by sons, David and Jack; grandchildren, Marshall and Allison; sister, Helen Blinder; and wife, Irene.

Services are scheduled for 2 p.m. Sunday at Temple Judea in Coral Gables. Shiva services will follow at Jack Langer's house in Coral Gables.

THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF PAW-TUCKET WEST/SHEA HIGH SCHOOL

HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 11, 1991

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of the 50th anniversary of Pawtucket West/Shea High School.

Former alumni and the present student population should be very proud of this institution. For 50 years the high school has provided its students with quality education. We must remember that it is not the building we are celebrating, but the hard work and determination of the faculty and students.

Gathering as many as 1,300 alumni, faculty, and guests together for a celebration of 50 years of hard work, is no small feat. It is demonstrative of the good feelings and pride of former students and faculty members.

It is with great pleasure that I salute Pawtucket West/Shea High School. It is a role model for our State as well as the Nation. I wish them continued success in their excellence in providing their students with a fine education. I hope that the legacy of the school carries on for another 50 years.

DR. M. PATON RYAN

HON. BARBARA B. KENNELLY

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 11, 1991

Mrs. KENNELLY. Mr. Speaker, Dr. M. Paton Ryan, RSM, president of St. Joseph College in West Hartford, passed away a week ago Wednesday after a long battle with cancer. Her death is a great loss for our community, the Sisters of Mercy, and St. Joseph College which she led with great distinction for these past 6 years.

Dr. Ryan came to us from Milwaukee, WI as a well-respected scholar and administrator. She was an articulate spokesman for the educational causes she believed in—combining the vision to see how the world in which she existed could be made better, and the pragmatism to make it so. We will truly miss her.

ST. JOSEPH PRESIDENT DIES DURING RETREAT

(By Robert A. Frahm)

M. Paton Ryan, president of St. Joseph College in West Hartford, died overnight Wednesday after a long battle with cancer. She was 57.

Ryan, a gregarious leader who worked tirelessly to put the small women's college in the public eye, was found dead at a hotel in Windsor where she was staying while the college was closed for winter break.

Her death came as she was planning to leave the presidency to become the school's chancellor, a new position in which she was to have led the first major fund-raising campaign in the school's history.

"She brought to the campus an intellect and wit and positive spirit that really was infectious," said Robert J. Clark, chairman of the college's board of trustees.

A former Fulbright Scholar, Ryan came to St. Joseph in 1984 from Marquette University in Milwaukee, where she was an associate dean.

Many credit Ryan for helping St. Joseph to hold its own in enrollment as colleges everywhere completed for a declining college-age population. The fall enrollment of 1,870 is 15 percent higher than last fall's and is the largest enrollment ever at the college.

Officials had begun the search for a new president, hoping to name someone by July, when Ryan was to have started as chancellor.

However, Clark said Thursday, the college probably will not fill the chancellor's job. "It was a unique assignment for a unique person," he said.

Ryan's body was discovered after college officials became concerned that she did not show up for appointments Thursday. Workers at the Residence Inn in Windsor found the body, Windsor police said.

College officials said Ryan had been staying at the hotel on a personal retreat, a periodic break for prayer and rest taken by members of the Sisters of Mercy, the religious order to which Ryan belonged, Mercy Hall, where her campus apartment is located, is closed during winter break.

The campus was relatively quiet Thursday, with classes not scheduled to resume until Jan. 21, but those who were there agreed that Ryan's biggest success was raising the school's profile.

"She worked incessantly for that purpose," said Polly Pagnucco, Ryan's administrative assistant. Despite her illness, "She had marathon appointments, and she kept

them all, from 7:30 in the morning until the late hours of the evening."

Those who knew her said she could move comfortably with students and with corporate executives. She was active in civic groups.

"She was dynamic," said Karen M. Whittel, a junior from West Hartford. "There was a certain air about her. She was an excellent speaker, well-versed in everything—literature, current events . . . She was on top of everything."

Ryan, a member of the Chicago Province of the Sisters of Mercy, preferred not to use the religious title of "sister" because of the stereotypes that accompany it.

She was an adamant advocate of equality for women and frequently emphasized the college's role in developing women in leadership and professional positions.

Under Ryan, the school added several programs to attract students who otherwise might not have attended college. She pushed hard, for example, for a weekend degree program for working adults. The program is widely regarded as a success.

Claire Markham, a longtime faculty member who later became Ryan's assistant for academic affairs, said, "She was just a very good embodiment and role model for someone with a truly liberal education but with both feet planted squarely in the marketplace."

Ryan studied English language and literature at Yale University, earning a master's degree in 1960 and a doctorate in 1967. She was a visiting lecturer at Yale in 1968-69 and assistant director of graduate studies in English in 1969-70.

A wake is scheduled for 3 to 7 p.m. Saturday at Mercy Hall on the St. Joseph campus. Burial services are tentatively scheduled for Tuesday in Milwaukee. A memorial Mass will be celebrated at 11 a.m. Jan. 23 at the Connor Chapel on the St. Joseph campus.

A TRIBUTE TO MS. CYRENE HOLMAN

HON. ROBIN TALLON

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 11, 1991

Mr. TALLON. Mr. Speaker, at the beginning of the 102d Congress, I want to take the opportunity to recognize one of my greatest helpers during the 101st Congress, Ms. Cyrene Holman, of Denmark, SC.

For the past two summers, Cyrene has joined my staff as an intern and has provided invaluable support to my Washington office. A diligent and capable worker, Cyrene needed little guidance to do a remarkable amount of good work in my office. Her pleasant disposition was greatly appreciated by her colleagues on my staff and by the constituents which she cheerfully and capably served. She has been a breath of fresh air for us all.

I have learned that Cyrene is very concerned about Federal issues important to her and to her community. Unlike many young people, Cyrene understands the relevance of Federal student aid legislation to her own education. This summer, she was very concerned about the debate in Congress regarding efforts to curb the high student loan default rate. I was greatly impressed with her ability to express her views to me.

As a junior majoring in business at the University of South Carolina, Cyrene is working hard to make the most of her future. She performs a delicate balancing act of maintaining excellent grades while working to finance her studies. Still, she needs Federal financial aid to achieve her career goals.

Below, is Cyrene's comments on the state of student financial aid. I urge my colleagues to think of Cyrene and other great students like her whose lives are dependent on our policy decisions:

IN THE MATTER OF EDUCATION CUTS: A STUDENT'S PERSPECTIVE

As a student who is becoming more and more aware of the obstacles that may face me, I write to voice my concerns about the role of the federal government and the education of today's students.

Because of the amount of the default rate on student loans, it has been suggested that Stafford Loans be reduced. But is that the solution to the problem? Sure, less spending in these loans means a step toward deficit reduction, a deficit we did not create, but how does reducing educational funding help students? Why cut College Work Study when students actually earn their money? Maybe the solution to reducing the loan defaults can be found (1) regulating banks so they do not make the Stafford Loan Program a part of their business that they can capitalize on (2) decreasing loans and giving more scholarships and grants (3) decreasing interest rates on the loans (4) help get jobs for those who show they have been trying, and (5) inform parents and children of ways to invest money and make money for school in advance. Why are people defaulting? Are they not trying to repay their debt, or are they really not able?

Before any decreasing is done, there has to be some increasing. The passing of the Labor-Health and Human Services-Education Appropriations bill, H.R. 5257, was a step in the right direction. There had not been an increase in educational funding in quite some time. The cost of education has been and is constantly rising, not to mention inflation. It has become extremely necessary to increase the financial aid available.

It seems to me, that the education of this nation's youth should be top priority. The inequalities of available resources to students of different school districts should be made more equitable. All school officials should be evaluated on their teaching methods, and student evaluations should be administered. Families who partake in human resource programs should not be included in the regular need analysis formula when applying for student aid. Youth who are striving to make better lives for themselves, rather than becoming involved in the drug scene, should not have to worry about the money it takes to go to college, so they can earn an honest living. More interest needs to be given to the educating of tomorrow's presidents, doctors, lawyers, scientists, teachers, etc., for we must be able to educate the next generation, and so on.

Surely, we all must agree that "the children are our future." We are the leaders of tomorrow. Can the federal government afford to gamble with this nation's future?

TRIBUTE TO HERBERT G.
FREEMAN

HON. JIM CHAPMAN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 11, 1991

Mr. CHAPMAN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues the occasion of the retirement on January 10, 1991, of Mr. Herbert G. Freeman, Director of Supply, Ammunition, and Transportation at Red River Army Depot, in Texarkana, TX.

Mr. Freeman began his civil service career in February 1942, at the age of 18, at San Antonio Arsenal, San Antonio, TX. In October 1943, he transferred to Red River "Ordnance" Depot. At Red River, he climbed the career ladder from clerk to head of supply, ammunition, and transportation directorate, where almost 1,600 employees are working in support of troops in the field.

Mr. Freeman's tenure as Deputy Director and Director of Supply, Ammunition, and Transportation Directorate has progressed through critical periods for the Army. It began with the Southeast Asia buildup, and lasted through the subsequent pull-out, the designation of Red River as an area oriented depot, the implementation of the direct supply support system, and to the present Operation Desert Shield.

Mr. Freeman's expertise and professionalism in the supply field have been recognized throughout the U.S. Army and the logistics community. As an example, he was selected to serve with an advisory group which was sent to Vietnam to evaluate support efforts there during the war. His personal actions resulted in procedural changes which simplified and increased the effectiveness of support to Army troops fighting in Vietnam.

When Red River was designated as an area oriented depot in 1974, the supply directorate, under Mr. Freeman's leadership, responded to the task at hand. Within 2 years, the workload doubled without commensurate increase in resources and facilities. With the effective management of personnel and resources, Red River was shipping over 1 million lines by the end of 1977.

The conversion of Army units to the direct supply support system was another mission which required immense coordination and co-operation to minimize impact on the readiness posture. Mr. Freeman assembled expert depot teams to assist the units with conversion and continued a policy of onsite support to troops as needed.

Because of his wide knowledge and outstanding ability in the supply field, Mr. Freeman has been asked to participate in actions and projects which have had tremendous benefits to the Army. Examples of this include:

He directed the design and programming of an order tracking and control system to track the progress of materiel release orders through the entire depot supply and transportation operation. The system provided real-time data for management and control vital to the supply distribution mission and resulted in significant savings in direct transportation costs.

He guided the development of special supply support procedures for new weapon fieldings, such as the Apache, Multiple Launch Rocket System, and Bradley Fighting Vehicles. Mr. Freeman also designed the procedural concept for the total package/unit fielding plan to assist in fielding of new systems. That concept is in place today throughout the logistics community.

Due to his concern that orders for supplies were being placed on out-of-area depots when assets were on hand at in-area depots, Mr. Freeman initiated a plan to identify shipments being made out of an area-oriented depot's assigned geographical area. Recommended changes were adopted which now minimize out-of-area shipments.

Throughout his management career, Mr. Freeman has demonstrated leadership in providing fair and equitable employment opportunities for minorities and women. Examples of his actions include promoting the first black female to division chief and opening the door for hiring women in the ammunition explosive operations in 1965.

In 1986, Mr. Freeman was awarded the Exceptional Civilian Service Award, the Army's top award for civilian service. He became the first Red River Army Depot manager in its history to earn the award for managerial performance.

Mr. Freeman's philosophy is that you must believe in what you are doing, take pride in workmanship, and adapt an eagerness to do a job. Throughout his long career, he daily demonstrated these high standards of performance. Because of people like Mr. Freeman, our Nation is stronger today. I would like to ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Mr. Herbert G. Freeman for his dedication and initiative in his job performance, congratulate him as he ends a most illustrious Federal career which has spanned nearly 49 years, and extend best wishes to him for a happy retirement.

REMEMBERING NEW MEXICO'S
JAMES THOMPSON

HON. BILL RICHARDSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 11, 1991

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, last month New Mexico lost a real friend when James Thompson died. The former prosecutor for the first judicial district in New Mexico and a long-time community leader succumbed to Parkinson's disease at the young age of 64.

He was a brilliant man, a caring individual, and an outstanding public servant. I knew him well and always admired him. He was in love with our State and the Nation. Mr. Thompson served as a counterintelligence officer during World War II and the Korean war and later worked for the National Security Agency.

In the late 1960's and early 1970's he served as district attorney for Santa Fe, Rio Arriba, and Los Alamos Counties. He remained politically active throughout his life. His marriage to Consuelo and city councilor in Espanola—the two of them often campaigned together.

Mr. Thompson was a member and chairman of the board for McCurdy Schools of northern New Mexico, served as Secretary of the Ghost Ranch Museum Foundation, was a member of the State Judicial Standards Commission, served as a member of the Espanola Hospital Foundation, was past president of the Espanola Valley Chamber of Commerce, was a member of the Rotary Club and also served on the board of the Boy Scouts of America.

Mr. Thompson will be sorely missed by his family, friends, colleagues, and acquaintances. I ask my colleagues here in the Congress to take a moment to remember this very find individual.

THE TRAVAIL OF A PRO-LIFE
SOLDIER

HON. WILLIAM E. DANNEMEYER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 11, 1991

Mr. DANNEMEYER. Mr. Speaker, Frank B. Smith is a dear friend of mine and has been for several years. He has been on the front lines in southern California fighting to protect unborn children with unwavering commitment. Operation Rescue is the clearest expression of Frank Smith's commitment. His experience with Operation Rescue has indelibly marked his soul. He has put his good name on the line for fellow humans whom he has not met and tragically, because of abortion, will not get to meet in this life.

Whatever your opinion of the techniques employed by rescuers in their attempt to save human lives, and there are diverse opinions among good people, each of us can be edified by the words and experience of Frank Smith. I urge my colleagues to reflect on the travail of one pro-life soldier.

THE SAGA OF 1989 FROM A VICTIM OF
AMERICAN RELIGIOUS FERVOR
(By Frank B. Smith)

Brave souls blocking a murderer's door,
No innocent victims this day.

Rabid opponents, who jeer shout and mock,
And others who gather to pray.

Then an army of cops—America's finest,
Come with horses and dogs and fear.

"The babies must die," their actions decry.
"You criminals get out of here!"

"Will you leave?" "No I won't," this grandfather spoke.

"They'll kill babies as soon as I'm gone."
"Get up and walk and the pain will stop."

As nunchuk's bruise muscle and bone.

Sidewalk justice continues, nine hours in cuffs,

Worshipping saints jammed in tanks.

Pain in the body, pure joy in the soul,

As Jesus had joined in our ranks.

Finally a trial with muzzles in place.

"Don't say why you did that deed!

God is not welcome, the children aren't real,
Just answer us, how do you plead?"

While kangaroos hopped like teeny toy soldiers,

Said the black-robed, blank, smiley face,

"They're a menace, you know, it's guilty we show;

And jury, remember your place.

I am god in this room, what I say goes,
What laws and words you can hear.

You're too dumb to hear why, you might not comply;

But I'll put 'em in jail, never fear."

And true to his word, nothing was heard,

That explained why babies should die.

So Connie and Frank were sent to the tank, While loved ones continued to cry.

"Hands over your head against the wall."

Life continues but my world is the wall.

"Don't look around! Keep your eyes on the wall."

How soon can this sheep be put in his stall?

"On the line . . . bend over . . . spread 'em."

Jesus, I feel like an it, degraded and such.

Did You really hang naked in shame on the cross?

Do You actually love me that much?

Warmth sucking concrete—the drunk tank floor,

My bed for the first night in jail.

A pillow of shoes among hundreds confused, Contentiously men rant and rail.

A 4 a.m. transfer, pictures and prints,

Chained to a bench, a dark hall,

"Father what's happening, what must I suffer?"

I pray as I stare at a wall.

"What you lookin' at, Home Boy?"

Screamed the voice from a darkened cell.

A quick turn aside, a nervous shake.

"Have I died and gone to hell?"

Circles of men, eager for truth

Clutching for help and for hope.

"Give me acceptance, courage and strength

Before I'm surrounded by dope."

The boys in men's bodies listen and think,

How the prodigal came to his head.

Diving in dumpsters, he rose empty and cold,

"I'll go home to my family," he said.

"That dude in the story's not like my old man.

The drunk kept our house full of strife."

But God as your Father will wash and receive,

If you want a new birth, a new life.

The tears mark the ache and desire for change.

There was Bo and Walter and Trip,

and a host of others who wanted to come.

But feared out on the streets they'd slip.

"They're not worth it, Reverend," the deputy sneered,

"They lie and don't mean what they say.

They find them a fix as fast as they're out, It's just a game they play."

O, Jesus, my Lord, does this cynic speak truly?

Is the world, things and comfort the aim?

Is my life laid down for Your Kingdom and will,

Empty and striving in vain?

"Smith, 887, roll-up," the voice breaks my night,

Transfer to the place in the hills.

Fresh air and sunshine, bright stars in the sky,

Will add to my sorrow and ills.

A ferocious fence—"razor wire" they say—

Sparkling in the sun like circles of light,

Pierces my heart with an aching dull pain.

The Closest I love are far from my sight.

Learn all the lessons,

Get it straight,

Who's cruel and vindictive,

Who's filled with hate?

Which deputy castrates,

By badge, gun and pride?

Which master shows kindness,

And just lets it slide?

"Man walkin'," hide the crosses.

"Man walkin'," stash the smokes.

"Man walkin'," snap to attention.

"Name, last three numbers! No jokes!"

"Man walkin'," warns your comrades,

It comes by whisper or by shout.

"Man walkin'," makes my heart thump.

"Walkin'"—the enemy's about.

Roll-up again, to a work camp this time,

A stalag, far from the fuss;

So down to the hall to wait on the wall

For the chains, and the ride on the bus.

Deputies belt us with iron and locks,

Chained, then cuffed to another.

One wrist on mine, the other on his.

Is this man really my brother?

A year away from my stay in jail,

I still jump at a uniform.

"Walkin'," I think. An enemy's here,

Get in line, you'd better conform.

Where are we going? What good do we do,

To warehouse these people awhile?

We train 'em up good in a jail neighborhood,

Then release them to crime with more style.

Does anyone care, does anyone dream,

How to bring these people to life?

Or is it only more jails, more crime, more

Cops, more drugs, more strife?

Father forgive us, for we have sinned,

We've given up the gates.

Wickedness roams through the City of God,

The things You said Your soul hates.

Innocent blood, flows in our streets,

Unchecked by the powers that be.

Pompous piffle from preposterous pulpits,

We have eyes, but we do not see.

Our highest court has twice made a law

That Your gifts are not welcomed here.

First it was blacks, non-people, no rights,

And now it's Your children so dear.

In the place of justice, where law should prevail,

There is arrogant wickedness.

In the halls of congress, where truth should prevail,

There is little righteousness.

Are You coming now to judge our land,

And give us our just deserts?

Or is Your mercy extending us grace

To make right the wrongs and the hurts?

Rulers of Sodom, people of Gomorrah,

Hear His voice, awake from your dream.

Let justice roll on like a river,

Righteousness like a never-falling stream.

Who knows but what the Lord might turn,

And let His up-raised hand

Be unto us for good, not ill

To bless the contrite land.

Once in a moment of eternity,

His up-raised hand did smash,

The substitute, His Son no less,

Who took for us the lash.

So if in Him we now are found,

Our lives are hid from wrath.

And righteousness with justice for all,

Mark those who walk His path.

SUPPORT THE PRESIDENT

HON. CARROLL HUBBARD, JR.

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 11, 1991

Mr. HUBBARD. Mr. Speaker, the 102d Congress convened last week, and for the past several days the House of Representatives has been debating one of the most crucial is-

sues of recent times—whether to support the President in his efforts to resolve the crisis in the Middle East.

I received an excellent letter today from former Kentucky State Senator Kenneth O. Gibson of Madisonville, KY, that I would like to share with my colleagues. I served for several years in the Kentucky State Senate with this outstanding individual and came to respect his views on various issues that were of importance at that time.

Today, I believe his comments about why Congress should support President Bush are excellent. In fact, as an artillery officer in the 101st Airborne Division, Ken Gibson knows firsthand what it's like to be called back to active duty because of a crisis such as our Nation is now facing.

I urge my colleagues to read the excellent comments of this longtime friend and fellow Kentuckian, one whom I like and admire. The letter from Senator Gibson, a Democrat, follows:

KENNETH O. GIBSON,

Madisonville, KY, January 11, 1991.

HON. CARROLL HUBBARD,
Rayburn House Office Building,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CARROLL: It has been awhile since I wrote to you last about an issue before you on the House floor. Knowing, however, of your vigilant concern for your constituents and their opinions on important matters, I feel compelled to express my approval for your decision to support our President for his stand in the Middle East.

Having served with you in the Kentucky Senate, I sense the anguish you must feel in a decision that could project our finest young men and women into the perils of a war with Iraq. Only those who have served the public in critical decision making positions can appreciate the trauma associated with such a vote.

It is this empathy, born of fifteen years in the Kentucky Senate, that prompts me to write to you in appreciation for your stand on what has to be the best course for our national interest—the bottom line for any decision to send our troops into war.

As an artillery officer in the 101st Airborne Division, the number one ready force during the Eisenhower administration, and one who was called back into service in the Berlin crisis, I can also understand somewhat the uncertainties facing our service men and women. My belief, however, is that they understand that the price of peace sometimes means laying it all on the line, and most of them are ready.

Carroll, I have spent hundreds of hours, since the August invasion of Kuwait, keeping abreast of the news and activities in the Middle East.

Based on this daily observation of the developments and the total lack of responsibility shown by Saddam Hussein, I am convinced that any effort to appease him would only heighten his appetite for power at all costs. His capacity for brutality in Kuwait and historically with his own people should prove to us that he is too ruthless to ever be trusted in a negotiated settlement.

Congress should recognize this fact, face up to their national and United Nation responsibilities involved, and make the only tough and timely decision that can provide any peace in the area for the future.

Anything less will extend the turmoil, have a negative impact on our united coalition, and multiply the costs in lives and dollars in the near future. Munich should teach

us in unforgettable terms that appeasement for a tyrant only delays the inevitable and magnifies the price to an unacceptable level to justify indecision now.

Carroll, my prayers are with you in this most trying of times. Also, my compliments for having the foresight and the fortitude to put politics aside to stand up in the face of tyranny as a statesman.

Only history can prove if we are right, but the facts lead me to believe that it is better to err on the side of action than inaction in this critical decision.

God bless you in the days ahead.

Sincerely,

KENNETH O. GIBSON,
Kentucky State Senator, Retired.

ENVIRONMENTAL EXTREMISTS SOUND UNWARRANTED ALARM

HON. JOHN J. DUNCAN, JR.

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 11, 1991

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, environmental extremists have caused much alarm in recent years by exaggerating the threat of so-called global warming.

Actually, several leading authorities now say that what little warming there is may be helpful rather than harmful.

Certainly we should not accept at face value everything these radical alarmists tell us in what really are just efforts to further their own selfish political agendas.

Two recent articles dealing with global warming need to be studied by everyone interested in this subject.

I commend these articles to the attention of my colleagues.

[From Wall Street Journal, Jan. 11, 1991]

WARMING UP TO THE FACTS

Thanks to media publicity, "the greenhouse effect" and "global warming" have become familiar phrases. Indeed, the same could be said of most environmental concerns: The worries have been well publicized. The question is whether the environmental story is being thoroughly reported or whether only the environmental worriers' views of the world are being presented. Ultimately, the public is asked to form an opinion about these issues, and it cannot make an informed judgment if key facts and viewpoints are withheld. Consider, for example, the recent experience of a British documentarian who tried to place his examination of global warming with the U.S. Public Broadcasting System.

Producer Hilary Lawson set out to do a program on why global warming represented a major threat to mankind. But after interviewing all of the leading scientific experts, he changed the focus of the report. "I learned that the only problem with the theory of global warming," says Mr. Lawson, "is that there is mounting evidence that it is untrue."

Mr. Lawson examined the four pillars that support the global-warming fears and systematically critiqued them. First, because the records showing the Earth's warming come from stations on dry land, less than one-third of the globe is measured. Much of the warming detected may simply represent the greater heat created by the growth of urban areas. Towns smaller than 5,800 people have cooled, not warmed in recent years.

Second, the evidence that carbon-dioxide levels are the reason for any warming is non-existent. Third, the computer models that global-warming doom sayers rely upon often don't predict today's climate accurately. One model forecast as much summer rain would fall in the Sahara as in Scotland. And lastly, the scientists warning about global warming are using highly speculative theories of physics.

When "The Greenhouse Conspiracy" aired in Britain last August it won rave reviews. Yet PBS officials rejected the program on the grounds that it was "too one-sided." The idea that PBS would turn down something because it is "too one-sided" is difficult to credit. PBS, for instance, had little trouble recently finding air time for "After the Warming," a documentary that more resembled science fiction than fact. Ostensibly set in the year 2050, it described how the world had suffered from the rising temperatures and oceans of a global-warming catastrophe.

These biases are worth calling attention to because the stakes are high. The constant flogging of one or another environmental crisis eventually finds its way into the political system, whose solutions tend to be very expensive. If society is expected to accept these imposed costs, it deserves some reassurance that the policies are the result of real science and not just the half-developed theories of tendentious public-interest groups.

These are some signs now that reporters are exercising more of their traditional skepticism when confronted with the environmental community's claims. Last month, "60 Minutes" took a probing look at the Natural Resources Defense Council's claims on acid rain's damage. It high-lighted the findings of the government's 10-year study of the subject, the National Acid Precipitation Assessment Program, which last year found "no evidence of a general or unusual decline of forests in the U.S. and Canada due to acid rain."

Similarly, if subjects such as global warming do not receive the sort of close scrutiny offered by "The Greenhouse Conspiracy," the public may become overloaded with these scares, and ultimately cynical about both problems that are fake and those that are legitimate.

[From Human Events, Jan. 12, 1991]

"60 MINUTES" ON ACID RAIN—CBS' BIG TURNAROUND ON ENVIRONMENTALISM

Conservatives were pleasantly surprised—stunned, in fact—when CBS' "60 Minutes" program informed its vast audience on December 30 how Congress, at President Bush's urging, had put a tough acid rain reduction provision in the recently enacted Clean Air Act that will cost American consumers billions of dollars a year and destroy tens of thousands of jobs, while deliberately ignoring a massive scientific study that proved beyond any reasonable doubt that the costly acid rain legislation was unnecessary.

In the past, CBS and "60 Minutes," in company with the major media in general, have hyped environmental scare stories promoted by militant environmental groups that have turned out to have little or no scientific justification.

(CBS is being sued right now because of a "60 Minutes" segment that reported, allegedly without credible evidence, that a substance known as Alar, then widely used as a preservative by the apple industry, presented a significant danger to human health. Apple growers charge that the hysteria touched off

by that program wound up costing them millions of dollars in unnecessary losses.)

But in its December 30 program, "60 Minutes," to the delight of conservatives, gave new prominence to a scandal that might never have come to light at all except for the diligence of syndicated economics columnist Warren I. Brookes.

More than a year ago, as Human Events readers will remember, Brookes began warning that the Bush Administration, spearheaded by Environmental Protection Agency Administrator William K. Reilly, was suppressing the results of a taxpayer-funded study whose release would endanger the President's proposed program to reduce acid rain.

Month after month, Brookes told his readers that a 10-year scientific study called the National Acid Precipitation Assessment Program (NAPAP) had determined that, contrary to the alarmist propaganda of the environmental lobby, acid rain—resulting from sulphur dioxide (SO₂) emissions from smokestacks—was causing no discernible damage to crops or forests at present levels of acid rain emission.

What's more, NAPAP, which employed hundreds of scientists and cost a half-billion dollars, found that the level of acid rain emissions had been declining significantly—from 32 million tons a year in 1970 to about 22 million tons in 1987.

The study projected that, even in the absence of any new emissions control legislation, the levels of acid rain would decline dramatically again between 2005 and 2030, as old, high-emission power plants are replaced by new plants using cleaner technology.

And it predicted that legislation to cut SO₂ emissions by 10 million tons by the year 2000, as proposed by the President, would cost electricity consumers up to \$4 billion a year, but would have little or no beneficial effects on health, crop yields, forests, or the acidity of American lakes.

Despite Brookes' efforts to draw attention to NAPAP, Congress went ahead and passed the Clean Air Act with the expensive Administration-backed acid rain requirements intact, and few outside of the conservative camp paid any attention to the NAPAP bombshell. But now, thanks to "60 Minutes" correspondent Steve Croft and producer Jeff Fager, that has changed.

Not only did "60 Minutes" draw attention to the yawning gap between the popular perception of an acid rain crisis and the much more manageable reality, but it highlighted the responsibility of the media—including CBS itself—in contributing to the unwarranted fears about acid rain.

In addition, "60 Minutes" showed lobbyist David Hawkins of the Natural Resources Defense Council implicitly admitting that his organization had been hell-bent on passing the costly new emissions controls, regardless of the scientific evidence that such controls weren't needed. And the segment gave credit to Brookes as the one journalist who had brought attention to the NAPAP study.

The segment began with Croft citing the popular view of acid rain as "poisons falling out of the sky, killing our forests and ravaging the countryside," and then noting that the "most expensive and exhaustive scientific study ever conducted of an environmental problem . . . takes the conventional wisdom and shoots it full of holes."

In an interview with Dr. James Mahoney, director of the NAPAP program, Croft asked about a report in Newsday that wispy clouds of acid rain were creeping silently through the Northeast's forests and slowly killing off trees.

"I think that's in the sense of poetic characterization," the NAPAP director replied.

"Overblown?" asked Croft.

"In a word," said Mahoney, who added: "There is a broad view that acid rain kills trees on a broad basis. The scientific community, I believe even the environmentally active scientific community, now understands that this is not what we see."

Croft then commented: "You certainly wouldn't get that impression reading news stories about acid rain."

The program then focused on the widespread reports that acid rain is destroying thousands of lakes and a report by the National Academy of Sciences in 1981 that predicted the number of acid-dead lakes would nearly double by the year 1990. "Has that happened?" asked Croft.

Mahoney answered that it definitely had not happened; on the contrary, the number of acid lakes is about the same as a decade ago, and that, for many acidic lakes and streams, the cause is "natural. It has nothing to do with acid rain."

Croft was then shown interviewing Dr. Ed Krug, a soil scientist who was one of the many who had looked at the effects of acid rain on lakes.

"The New York Times," said Croft, "reported recently that over the last 10 years, while NAPAP has been doing its study, the number of lakes turned into aquatic death-traps multiplied across New York, New England and the South. Stretches of forest along the Appalachian spine from Georgia to Maine, once lush and teeming with wildlife, were fast becoming ragged landscapes of dead and dying trees. True?"

"No, no," the scientist responded. "I don't know where they got that from. It appears to be another assertion, unsubstantiated, because we've spent hundreds of millions of dollars surveying the environment to see if that was occurring and we do not see that occurring."

Though many find the NAPAP results encouraging, Croft pointedly noted in a voice-over, it hasn't "been received as good news by most environmental groups." He then interviewed the NRDC's Hawkins, who said that his group hadn't been paying much attention to NAPAP "because we felt that this program was essentially a misdirection of resources" and that his group felt its resources would be better spent in trying to get legislation to attack acid rain.

"Wait a minute," Croft said. "You seem to be saying it doesn't matter what the scientists say. What matters is passing the legislation."

Soon Croft turned to the political ramifications of the NAPAP story. "Hawkins," he noted in a voice-over, "says that even if acid rain isn't a crisis, he considers it serious enough to require action."

"And the legislation he's talking about is the tough acid rain provision of the new Clean Air Act, which his group, other top environmental lobbyists, the President and the Congress pushed through at the end of this last session. It will cost U.S. industries \$4 billion to \$7 billion a year to cut emissions that cause acid rain in half."

Sen. John Glenn (D-Ohio) was then shown speaking bitterly about Congress' failure to pay more attention to the NAPAP findings before passing the stringent new emission controls.

Croft noted that Glenn was concerned that the new legislation would "have a devastating effect on his home state of Ohio, not to mention Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Kentucky and parts of Indiana where high-sul-

phur coal, long blamed for causing acid rain, is not only the main source of energy but a major source of employment.

"Factories will be forced to install expensive new pollution control equipment. Utility rates are expected to jump by as much as 30 per cent and 100,000 people could end up losing their jobs, many of them coal miners."

The camera then showed Robert Murray, a coal-mine owner and employer of 400 workers, who said, "We're out of business. We're out of business. Our jobs are gone." Murray expressed anger that no one was listening to the scientists.

"The networks, the electronic media, the written media," he complained, "have played acid rain up to the point that our teachers, our students, are totally confused about the issue, yet when the NAPAP study came out, you found it on page 34 of the New York Times. You didn't find it on CNN, CBS, ABC, or NBC at all!"

Croft then introduced Brookes, saying: "About the only person who has written about the NAPAP study in this man, syndicated columnist Warren Brookes, who's made it a crusade."

"Brookes," he added, "has read the reports, studied the science and his conclusions have become the gospel for a growing number of people convinced that America is suffering from environmental hypochondria and that this acid rain legislation is just the most recent example."

Brookes was then shown saying that, since the scientific evidence shows that acid rain is not a crisis, it should be dealt with "sensibly and so we don't throw people out of work unnecessarily."

"Why has nobody listened to it [NAPAP]?" Croft asked.

Brookes: "Well, the point is that once their minds are made up—that is, 'We're going to do something'—the politics is, 'We're going to do something...'"

Croft: "That's happened? That's what's going on here?"

Brookes: "That's what's going on."

In a voice-over, Croft noted that "Brookes says the political agenda was set by candidate George Bush when he pledged to become the 'environmental President' and to do something about acid rain. Brookes claims that Congress, looking at public opinion polls, decided voting against clean air was like voting against motherhood."

He then asked Brookes:

"So you're saying this has a lot more to do with politics than it does with science?"

Brookes: "Absolutely..."

Croft: "There are votes in it?"

Brookes: "Yeah, very simple."

For Brookes, who has been a voice crying in the wilderness, the attention given to the acid rain charade by "60 Minutes," with its millions of viewers, had to be extremely encouraging. He should be very happy. Had it not been for his dogged work, "60 Minutes" probably never would have heard about the NAPAP study.

Though Brookes refuses to toot his own horn—indeed, he is amazingly publicity shy—informed sources have told Human Events that "60 Minutes" became interested in the NAPAP after learning about Brookes' writings on the subject last spring. It happened when a group of steelworkers, their jobs endangered, came to Washington to demonstrate against the Clean Air Act and brought with them copies of Brookes' columns on the issue.

Reporting on the steelworkers' anger, columnists Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

mentioned Brookes' role in their column which in turn caught the attention of the people at "60 Minutes."

Now that the harsh light of exposure has been focused on the acid rain nonsense, perhaps CBS and the rest of the media will begin to look more critically at some of the other wild claims made by the liberal environmental groups.

But, whatever the future holds, "60 Minutes" did an excellent job on its December 30 broadcast. Conservatives would do well to congratulate CBS in writing for a job well done—and to give columnist Warren Brookes a much-deserved pat on the back as well.

IMPROVING CHILD HEALTH CARE

HON. TIMOTHY J. PENNY

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 11, 1991

Mr. PENNY. Mr. Speaker, during the 101st legislative session, Congress took some important steps toward improving health care for our Nation's children. The Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act expanded both mandatory and optional health care for all children through age 18. This means an additional 700,000 poor youngsters will receive Medicaid coverage by 1995. That's a small step in the right direction, but it's not nearly enough. Not when you consider that more than 11 million children still go without health care because their low-income families earn too much to qualify for Medicaid and still can't afford the cost of private insurance. These children go without the most basic health care—such as vaccinations needed to prevent the ravages of tuberculosis, polio, measles, and whooping cough. The absence of such preventive medicine results in thousands of seriously ill children and no one to care for them. With this in mind, today I am reintroducing a sense-of-the-Congress resolution that expresses our commitment to meeting, however tardily, the Surgeon General's maternal and child health objectives established in 1979, and designed to be met by this year. It is disheartening to report that we have failed to meet these modest objectives. The following is the concurrent resolution:

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Expressing the sense of the Congress regarding the need to provide adequate health care for American's children.

Whereas the infant mortality rate in the United States is currently 9.7 per 1,000 live births;

Whereas low birthweight births constitute 6.9 percent of all births;

Whereas one-third of America's more than 31 million uninsured are children;

Whereas one American child in four lives in poverty and only half of all poor children are covered by Medicaid;

Whereas one-quarter of all preschool children are not immunized against common childhood diseases;

Whereas the United States lacks a national child health policy and coherent child health delivery system;

Whereas the Surgeon General's Maternal and Child Health Objectives for 1990 were not met;

Whereas all children are entitled to grow and develop to their maximum potential in a safe, healthful and nurturing environment;

Whereas ensuring a healthy next generation is our best guarantee of future security: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That it is the sense of the Congress that the United States should—

(1) give highest national priority to developing a national child health policy,

(2) establish a universal national children's health insurance program, benefitting all the Nation's children, and

(3) devote sufficient resources toward achieving by the year 2000, the Surgeon General's Maternal and Child Health Objectives.

TRIBUTE TO TWO HIGH SCHOOL FOOTBALL TEAMS

HON. HOWARD COBLE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 11, 1991

Mr. COBLE. Mr. Speaker, the college football world has just completed its season while pro football's playoffs are in high gear. During this football season, I would like to take a moment to recognize two football teams in our congressional district which exemplify the finest in high school athletics.

Two high schools in the Sixth District of North Carolina participated in State championships—with one school capturing the title and the other coming up just a little bit short. Both schools are worthy of recognition for their outstanding seasons.

Hugh M. Cummings High School of Burlington won the North Carolina Class 3-A football championship. The Cavaliers defeated Statesville by a score of 32-26. While it is true that football is a team sport, the Cavaliers were blessed with one truly outstanding player. Quarterback Donnie Davis set the Nation's new single season passing yardage record in the title contest. In 15 games this year, Davis passed for 4,456 yards. In the championship game, he passed for 304 yards and four touchdowns. But it was the defense that preserved the championship by stopping the Greyhounds' final last-second drive, proving that it takes more than one person to win it all.

In fact, Burlington Cummings has had a successful football program for the past 5 years. In that time period, the Cavaliers have had 4 undefeated seasons—including 1990—and have a total record of 67-4. In addition to their quarterback, every member of the Cavalier squad deserves praise. Those members include Lee Crawford, Maurice Mebane, Lewis Pennix, Mack Richmond, Junior Poteat, Rayvon Lynch, Rodney Burnette, Stovell Wade, Ernest Tinnin, Shabazz Cheeley, Harold Cohen, Buddy Fowler, Chris Miles, James Shivers, Greg Pennix, James Upsher, Robbie Wolfe, Chris Rogers, Kendrick Pullium, Tyrone Jeffers, Curtis White, Barry Morrow, Adrian Harvey, Tony Johnson, Nathan Hair, Keith Alexander, Joe DiConstanzo, Mike Coleman, Patrick Powell, Jamie Nelson, Eric Clark, Lin Workman, Jeff Felshaw, Derrick Evans, Tyrone Matkins, Brian Love, Tony Woods, Devon Walker, Melvin Babbs, T.J. Cox, Mitch Simmons, Rodney Graves, John Haith, and Mandriel Reaves.

Congratulations also go to athletic director and head coach David Gutshall and his fine

staff of assistants Steve Johnson, Frank Mensch, James Gentry, Dave Bennett, Todd Staley, Peter Gilchrist, Jay Perdue, Mark Ellington, Mike Langone, Earnest Moffitt, and Ronnie Enoch. From principal Robert Logan to every student, teacher, and staffer at the school there is pride in knowing that in Class 3-A, Burlington Cummings is No. 1. The Cavaliers' season was so successful, the Greensboro News & Record selected the Cummings football squad as its sports team of the year.

In the North Carolina Class 2-A championship game, Thomasville High School was defeated by Clinton High School, 14 to 6. That loss does not diminish the excellent season in which the Bulldogs went 12 and 3. Every member of the squad should be proud of an outstanding season.

Members of the team included Brian Caldwell, Seward Johnson, Billy Walker, Shane Ross, Rodney Stanley, Derrick Marion, Vance Simon, Roger McKinney, Derrick Moss, Lamont Pegues, Marvin Bogans, Tony Hurst, Brian Streater, Keith Gaither, Miquel Weldon, Terrell Canty, Larry Davis, Deshun Cockrane, Kevin Bell, Perez Boulware, Rasheem Feaster, Kerry Mock, Raymond Dow, John Cranford, Todd Gibson, Jamarr Camp, Brian Rich, Robby Dowell, Ken York, Brad Crowell, Kevin Hill, Bobby McGee, James McGuire, Sean Yates, James Sheetz, Lamont McCauley, Antoine Steele, Chad Smith, Ryan Johnson, Travis Leonard, Stacy Baxter, Anthony Henderson, Ron Mock, Scott Kime, Mitch Hensley, Mark Rossi, Jimmy Mullies, and Ezekiel Dula.

Congratulations also go to athletic director and head coach Allen Brown and his outstanding staff of assistants Roger Bryant, Ed Courtney, Billy Freeman, Russ Gobble, Joe Kennedy, Bob Mayton, Keith Tobin, Church Parks, Scott Beckom, and trainers Charles Crowell and Brian Coker.

In fact, everyone at Thomasville High School, from principal Dr. G. Wayne Thrift to every student, teacher, and staffer at the school should be proud of the accomplishments of the Bulldog football team in 1990. A tremendous season was culminated with an appearance in the State title game. While the sting of the loss will eventually fade, the memories of an outstanding season will linger forever.

On behalf of the citizens of the Sixth District of North Carolina, congratulations to Cummings and Thomasville High Schools for their excellence in athletics.

THE STATE OF THE WORLD'S REFUGEES

TONY P. HALL

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 11, 1991

Mr. HALL of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I wish to bring to my colleagues' attention an article entitled, "Refugee Crisis: Causes and Solutions" by Jewel Lafontant-Mankarious, ambassador-at-large and U.S. Coordinator for Refugee Affairs. This article appeared in the Christian Science Monitor on December 31, 1990.

As chairman of the Select Committee on Hunger, I am deeply concerned about the 16

million refugees in the world today. I find it particularly disturbing that, as Ambassador Lafontant points out, human rights abuses are often the cause of critical refugee situations.

One of these abuses is the denial of adequate amounts of food. The Select Committee on Hunger has a longstanding interest both in the plight of the world's refugees, as well as in insuring all people's access to food. Therefore, I wish to thank Ambassador Lafontant for bringing these critical issues before the public. For the benefit of my colleagues, the text of her opinion editorial follows:

[From the Christian Science Monitor, Dec. 31, 1990]

REFUGEE CRISIS: CAUSES AND SOLUTIONS

(By Jewel Lafontant-Mankarious)

Dec. 14, 1990, marked the 40th anniversary of the establishment of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). UNHCR's original, three-year mandate was thought to be sufficient to "solve the refugee problem," regarded then as mainly a postwar European problem. Instead, the past 40 years have seen an increase in refugees on several continents, with UNHCR playing a greater role in caring for and protecting the world's most vulnerable population.

The global refugee situation remains critical despite several important successes in recent years. In fact, in some respects, it has worsened. In the last decade alone, for example, the refugee population has doubled from approximately 7 million to an estimated 15 million. Today, armed conflicts in the Horn of Africa, civil strife in Mozambique and Liberia, continued unrest in Afghanistan, and unresolved political and economic conditions in Vietnam and Cambodia all compel the international community to maintain its efforts to protect and assist the world's refugees.

Ensuring that first asylum, protection, and relief assistance are provided to the world's 15 million refugees is a basic humanitarian and foreign policy objective of the United States. The US, UNHCR's single largest contributor, works closely with the high commissioner to ensure that the needs of refugees and displaced persons are adequately addressed.

For 40 years, UNHCR has remained firmly committed to its original mandate of protecting and assisting refugees, as well as advancing respect for individual dignity and human rights. Over the years, UNHCR has earned the respect of nations around the world as a protector of people seeking refuge from persecution for reasons of race, nationality, religion, or political beliefs.

The time has come for the international community to tackle the refugee problem at its source. UNHCR's Statute stresses the need for seeking "durable solutions" to the refugee problem.

According to a recent UN report on measures to avert new flows of refugees, the root causes of refugees or displaced persons are drought and other natural disasters, armed conflict, and human rights abuses.

To the extent that drought and other natural disasters are the result of ecological or environmental imbalances aggravated by overpopulation, these may be alleviated, at least in part, by comprehensive, long-term economic development. Here, bilateral assistance in the first instance, as well as such multilateral organizations as the United Nations Development Program and the World Bank have a major role to play.

Prevention or resolution of armed conflicts that threaten international peace and security, whether as a result of external aggression (as in the case of Iraq's occupation of Kuwait) or internal strife (as in the case of Cambodia) falls within the mandate of the United Nations. In recent years, the UN has exercised a significant role in a growing number of the world's trouble spots, including the Persian Gulf, Central America, and Southeast Asia. We should build upon this momentum to promote the peaceful settlement of international disputes.

Last but not least, human rights abuses by governments against their own citizens must be recognized as the root cause of the most serious refugee situation since the establishment of UNHCR. The international community must show resolution and cooperation in addressing this primary cause of refugee flows. Economic palliatives will not solve the problem. For if a government cannot properly administer its responsibility toward its own citizens by respecting their basic human rights, how can it be entrusted with receiving and administering international economic assistance intended for their benefit?

Our nation's history as a safe haven for people seeking refuge from persecution compels us to maintain our support for UNHCR. At the same time, we urge refugee-generating countries to work with UNHCR in administering their responsibility toward their own citizens: to respect their basic rights and freedoms so that they are not forced to leave their homelands.

EMERGENCY EXTENSION OF THE DPA

HON. JOHN J. LaFALCE

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 11, 1991

Mr. LaFALCE. Mr. Speaker, because of the imminent threat of military conflict in the Persian Gulf, I am introducing today, a bill to extend the expiration date of the Defense Production Act [DPA] of 1950 to September 30, 1991. The DPA was in effect throughout the 101st Congress and expired on October 20, 1990, after reauthorization legislation did not come out of conference.

I do not believe that at this time a United States offensive military action against Iraq would be wise. However, I do want to assure that if the President chooses to use military force in the gulf he has all necessary legal authority to assure that U.S. military operations can be carried out effectively.

The Defense Production Act [DPA] was enacted in 1950 to ensure that our peacetime economy could be converted to support an intense military effort in a timely and efficient manner. The act provides the statutory basis for the President to allocate the available supply of needed commodities and to establish a priority system for acquisition programs.

Under this act, the Government can require contractors to meet production, delivery, and deployment schedules of weapons systems regardless of other non-priority Government and civilian contracts. The DPA also authorizes the use of financial incentives for the expansion of domestic capacity and capability to produce and deliver materials and services necessary to national defense.

We, as a nation, must ensure that in the event that we do become engaged in a military conflict, we are prepared to maximize our civilian resources so that losses will be minimized.

IT'S TIME TO STAND BEHIND THE PRESIDENT

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 11, 1991

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, the Albany Times Union, a Hearst newspaper, is one of the most influential dailies in upstate New York and must reading in the Capital District region that I am privileged to represent in Congress. Today's edition of the Times Union carries a very compelling editorial which calls upon Congress to stand behind the President.

Specifically, the Times Union says:

... in the debate now taking place in Congress, we think it wise for both Houses to give their support to the President by voting to endorse his use of force if he believes it in the best interest of the nation ... Iraq needs to see that the Congress is willing to endorse what the United Nations has already consented to.

I insert the full text of today's Times Union editorial at this point in the RECORD.

[From the Albany Times-Union Jan. 11, 1991]

TIME TO BACK THE PRESIDENT

The failure of the talks in Geneva between Secretary of State James Baker and Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz further demonstrates Baghdad's unwillingness to peacefully withdraw from Kuwait and thereby settle this international crisis diplomatically.

The United States, along with the U.N., is thus being pushed closer toward war.

On the one hand, it still is the better course for the U.N. to give the sanctions more time to work. Indeed, the sanctions can be made even more effective by, for example, getting better cooperation out of Jordan, Iran and, most recently, the Soviet Union.

On the other hand, given that it may be difficult to keep the coalition against Saddam Hussein together indefinitely, it might be necessary, at some point, to resort to force. In the meantime—and until that point is reached, if it ever is—it will be the threat of imminent hostilities from the U.N. forces that could bring Iraq to see the wisdom of pulling out of Kuwait. Which is to say that President Bush needs to be able to parade a real military threat, not one made dubious by congressional indecision.

The U.S. government, for its part, has made it clear by its recent actions that it is not thirsting for blood. The sending of the secretary of state to Geneva was a clear demonstration of Washington's willingness to do some negotiating, despite its claim that the situation is non-negotiable.

In the meantime, Baghdad has taken advantage of the U.N.'s patience by trying to drive a wedge between the coalition members. On several occasions it has attempted to reshape the conflict by, first, arguing that the settlement of the Palestinian problem had to be coupled with any gulf settlement; and second, by threatening a military strike against Israel in the event of gulf hostilities. Most recognize that the Palestinian issue, hardly on Saddam's mind at the time of his

invasion of Kuwait, is now little more than a convenient red herring.

The terrible truth, however, is that the shedding of blood in the gulf area might, at this point, be inevitable. Backing down now, as some peace activists propose, might only increase the price that will have to be paid in the future.

Thus, in the debate now taking place in the Congress, we think it wise for both Houses to give their support to the President by voting to endorse his use of force if he believes it in the best interest of the nation. Some have argued against giving President Bush what they consider a "blank check." Iowa Sen. Tom Harkin, meanwhile, has threatened that he would consider it an impeachable offense if President Bush were to embark on a war with Iraq without Congress' approval.

What, in such a situation, is the man mostly responsible for having halted Iraq at Saudi Arabia's border, to do? How can the President even convincingly threaten war against Iraq with such division at home?

A vote on this matter is needed. Iraq needs to see that the Congress is willing to endorse what the U.N. has already consented to.

WORLD DAY OF PRAYER OF PEACE

HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKEY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 11, 1991

Mr. VISCLOSKEY. Mr. Speaker, I take this opportunity to address the House of Representatives to inform them of a request to the President made by Anthony S. Lenzo of Crown Point, IN.

On January 9, I held a town forum to hear my constituents' concerns regarding the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait. As you might expect, strongly held views on all sides of the issue were expressed.

At this forum, Mr. Lenzo shared with me a telegram he sent to President Bush in which he asked the President to declare a "World Day of Prayer for Peace" on January 13. He noted that this was just 2 days prior to the United Nations' January 15 deadline for Saddam Hussein to remove his troops from Kuwait.

A year ago, the world watched in amazement as the Berlin Wall was dismantled and tyrannical regimes crumbled. It was hoped that a new era had dawned—one free of war and dictators. Regrettably, the recent events in Kuwait have shattered these hopes and we are now on the brink of a major armed conflict.

I admire Mr. Lenzo's sincerity and echo his request to the President. Furthermore, I encourage all my colleagues in the House of Representatives to endorse Mr. Lenzo's suggestion.

INTRODUCTION OF THE NEWS-
PAPER RECYCLING INCENTIVES
ACT

HON. D. FRENCH SLAUGHTER, JR.

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 11, 1991

Mr. SLAUGHTER of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, the pollution statistics in our Nation are alarming. In the United States, we generate 3.5 pounds of municipal solid waste per person per day, representing a total generation of approximately 150 tons for the entire population per year. Given that only 10 percent of this waste is recovered through recycling or other conversion methods, the need to improve our resource recovery system is clear. In this regard, Federal, State, and local policymakers have increasingly focused upon recycling as perhaps one of the most effective methods by which we can promote a healthier environment.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency has set forth the national goal of doubling solid waste recycling to 25 percent by the year 1992. While the agency's agenda does not carry the force of law, many States, including the Commonwealth of Virginia, have moved forward with aggressive recycling regulations. The Virginia General Assembly last year enacted legislation requiring localities to develop solid waste reduction plans that provide for the recycling of 15 percent of local waste by the year 1993 and 25 percent recycling by the year 1995. A majority of localities in the Seventh Congressional District have instituted recycling programs with the aim of compliance by the end of 1991.

With improved attention given to the collection of waste materials that can be recycled, the next step to solid waste reduction and resource conservation requires the promotion of economic incentives and markets for recycled products. Disconcerting reports of stockpiled materials available for conversion and reuse underscore the importance of additional measures to promote recycling.

To address a portion of this problem, today I have reintroduced the "Newspaper Recycling Incentives Act" to provide a tax credit to publishers of newspapers who purchase recycled newsprint. Some estimates suggest that it may take as many as 18,000 trees to publish one Sunday edition of a major newspaper. When only a small percent of newspaper in the United States is recycled, a recycled newsprint credit against income tax would encourage our publishers to purchase and print on paper with recycled fibers. My legislation would offer, initially a 15-percent credit to publishers who purchase paper consisting of at least 40-percent recycled materials. If enacted, I believe this measure would effectively promote both waste reduction and resource conservation.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

MOREAU HIGH SCHOOL CELEBRATES ITS 25TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 11, 1991

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, this year Moreau High School in Hayward, CA, celebrates its 25th anniversary. I rise today to congratulate and to commend Moreau High School for 25 years of service to the young people of southern Alameda County, in California's Ninth Congressional District.

Moreau High School was founded in 1965 following discussions between the Most Rev. Floyd L. Begin, Bishop of Oakland at that time, and, Brother John Baptist Titzer, CSC, serving then as Provincial of the Southwest Province of the Brothers of Holy Cross. Named for Father Basil Moreau, founder of the congregation of the Holy Cross, the school began as a high school for young men.

While construction continued on the current Mission Boulevard site, the original freshman class of 103 students held classes at neighboring St. Bede's school. Brother Fisher Iwasko, CSC, served as the first principal of Moreau. Although final construction of the entire campus facility would not be completed until the summer of 1967, the religious community moved into the third floor residence on August 20, 1966. The first classes were conducted in this building in September, 1966.

Moreau High School remained a school for young men for the first 4 years of its existence and, graduated its first class in June, 1969. In the fall of 1969, at the request of Bishop Begin, Moreau became co-ed and admitted 177 freshmen women.

The following examples illustrate how Moreau has grown since 1965:

Moreau High School annually serves nearly 1,200 young men and women from Hayward and the surrounding communities with a student population of 52 percent female and 48 percent male.

In 1984 and 1989, Moreau received Exemplary School awards from the U.S. Department of Education.

The formation of the Moreau High School Foundation established an organization that is fully committed to ensuring that Moreau remains a viable, growing institution throughout the 1990's and well into the next century.

After 25 years, Moreau is a school community with an alumni population of over 6,000.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Moreau High School on its 25th anniversary and to commend Moreau for 25 years of dedicated service to the community.

REQUIRE RECONFIRMATION OF
FEDERAL JUDGES

HON. JACK FIELDS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 11, 1991

Mr. FIELDS. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a proposed amendment to the Constitution requiring that Federal judges be reconfirmed by the U.S. Senate every 10 years.

Presently, Mr. Speaker, Federal judges serve life terms once they are appointed. The only constitutional mechanism for removal of these judges is impeachment. As we all know, impeachment is a long and arduous process. Historically it has been exercised on only 10 occasions, resulting in actual removal from office of only five judges.

In the absence of any other effective formal procedure for removal, Federal judges have been elevated to a stature unprecedented and unequaled by any other Federal official. Consequently, and to the citizenry's misfortune, there is no procedure for the removal of a judge who may be dysfunctional, dishonest or in any other way unfit to fulfill his or her constitutional responsibilities.

According to article III of the Constitution, Supreme and lower court judges are appointed to office for a term of good behavior. I certainly recognize and compliment the wisdom of the Framers of the Constitution who, by separating judicial officials from the political process, preserved and defined the principle of separate, but equal, branches of government.

However, I continue to believe that this separation has resulted not in a more effective judicial system, but rather in a greater disparity between the various branches of government. The life tenure of these judges has them less, not more, accountable for their actions and decisions.

Moreover, the increasing use by these judges of their judicial power as a means of effecting social policy is troubling. Our judicial system was established to interpret the law, not to formulate national policy. However, within the past 15 years, many of our Federal judges have taken to backdoor legislating on such controversial issues as school prayer and busing, and abortion. In my own State of Texas such backdoor legislating has occurred on such issues as prison overcrowding and the provision of educational services to illegal aliens. The perpetrator of overreaching judicial bounds has been Federal Judge William Wayne Justice.

I sincerely believe that neither this legislative body nor the American citizenry can stand by and watch this transgression of constitutional authority. National policy decisions should not be promulgated by our courts, but rather should be duly deliberated and decided by the people's elected representatives in Congress.

Mr. Speaker, I urge expeditious consideration of this legislation so that our Nation can once again be assured of three separate, but equal, branches of government.

ISRAEL BERNBAUM RECEIVES
AWARD FOR HOLOCAUST BOOK

HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 11, 1991

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to recognize today the notable actions of my constituent, Mr. Israel Bernbaum.

Mr. Bernbaum, a survivor of the Warsaw ghetto, has written a children's book titled "My

Brother's Keeper," which describes the lives of Jewish children in the Warsaw ghetto. "My Brother's Keeper" has been awarded the 1990 German Prize for Young People's Literature, the only literature award given regularly by a Ministry of the Federal Republic of Germany.

Publication of this work represents the first time that a book by a Holocaust survivor has been put in the hands of young German children on a national scale.

The lesson that it is important to keep alive memories of the Holocaust is one that Mr. Bernbaum is teaching not only German children but to American youngsters and many others as well.

Mr. Bernbaum, who escaped from Warsaw after the Nazis entered the city, traveled to Germany to receive his award from Prof. Ursula Lehr, the German Federal Minister of Youth, Family, Women and Health.

Mr. Bernbaum emigrated to the United States after escaping from Poland to Russia and then to Paris, where he lived for 10 years. Israel Bernbaum now lives in Rego Park, Queens, and since 1973 has been teaching elementary school children about the Holocaust.

I ask all my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join me in congratulating Mr. Bernbaum on receiving the German Prize for Young People's Literature.

TRIBUTE TO REV. HERBERT GRAVES, SR.

HON. DONALD M. PAYNE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 11, 1991

Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to bring to the attention of my colleagues the wonderful work of an outstanding New Jerseyan—Rev. Herbert Graves, Sr. Rev. Graves, on Friday, January 11, 1991, will retire from his 23-year association as an employee of the Prudential Insurance Co.

My association with Rev. Graves stems from our days as volunteers in the YMCA movement. He was a dedicated volunteer. He has always been interested in our young people. He has always been an excellent role model and mentor. Rev. Graves was all of these things—volunteer, role model, mentor—in the days before it became popular to share your time and talents with those who are less fortunate.

Over the years, Rev. Graves has not become a different man. He is still a man who shares his time and talents. He is the founder and senior minister of the Fellowship Baptist Church in Irvington, NJ. He founded the Marion Graves Scholarship Fund. He is a member of the Newark Council of Churches and serves as the spiritual advisor to the Prudential Specialized Explorers Post No. 745 of the Boy Scouts of America.

Mr. Speaker, I know my colleagues will want to join me in extending our best wishes to Rev. Herbert Graves, Sr. and to thank him for his tireless efforts on behalf of others.

I DON'T WANT GORDON ROAD TO BE A DEAD END STREET FOR ATLANTA'S CHILDREN

HON. NEWT GINGRICH

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 11, 1991

Mr. GINGRICH. Mr. Speaker, I would like to share with my colleagues an article by Cynthia Tucker, which appeared in the Atlanta Constitution.

I don't believe any of us could read Ms. Tucker's deeply moving article without realizing that we must devote significant time, thought, and effort to alleviating the devastating cycle of poverty that is destroying the future of our country.

The homeless shelter in Atlanta on Gordon Road should not be the end of the road for the women and children who enter it. Instead, it should be their first step toward new opportunities and a future full of hope for the next generation.

As we embark upon a new year, it is my plan to continue to develop new ideas and new solutions to chip away at the wall of poverty that currently traps the Third World in America.

The article follows:

[From the Atlanta Journal and Constitution, May 12, 1990]

BY IGNORING ITS CHILDREN, AMERICA IS HEADING FOR THIRD WORLD STATUS

(By Cynthia Tucker)

I know what poor, sick, hungry children look like. I have seen them in Kenya, in South Africa, in Honduras. I have grown accustomed to seeing them in the countries of the Third World in which I sometimes travel, so I am rarely shocked by their suffering. I see them with the journalist's world-weary eyes.

I have seen them right here in Atlanta, too, not far from downtown, in a shelter for women and children on Gordon Road. That shelter is not so different from other shelters for women and children in the city, so there must be sick and hungry children in those other shelters, too.

It's when I see them here in Atlanta, here in America, that I am jarred, stunned, thunderstruck. What are they doing here? America is not a Third World country. It's the land of the free and the home of L.A. Gear. Surely, children don't go hungry here.

But they do. The United States lags far behind other developed nations in providing for its children. Think on this: This year, 40 American children have died of measles—measles—because they were not inoculated.

Consider these statistics assembled by the Washington, D.C.-based Children's Defense Fund:

In this country, more babies die before the age of one than in 18 other countries, including Singapore and Hong Kong.

In the United States, 13 of every 1,000 young children die before the age of five. That ranks us behind 21 other countries, including East Germany.

There is a higher percentage of poor children in the United States than in seven other industrialized countries, including Canada and Australia. Why?

In large measure, the growing ranks of impoverished children are the result of the disintegration of the traditional family. The

soaring divorce rate and the spiraling number of teenage pregnancies have left lots of American children in homes without fathers and their fathers' wages. If a child lives in a household headed by a woman, his chances of being poor are one in two.

The shift in family structures settled in on the Nation at about the same time President Reagan was taking the White House, bringing to acceptability a disdain for the poor and a disingenuous self-righteousness that found lecturing people more comfortable than helping them. President Reagan and his minions told families to change their values.

But there is precious little value in insisting that a wife stay with an alcoholic, abusive husband. Nor is there much point in lecturing a working mother on her values when her husband has left her for another woman.

Adolescent pregnancy is usually a disaster for all involved. But lecturing teenagers on controlling their raging hormones has had precious little effect on them so far, especially when they are surrounded by a popular culture that glamorizes sex. And surely there is no point in lecturing their babies. Is it the child's fault that he was born to parents who can't take care of him?

If we continue to act as if it is, we will all eventually suffer. As the Children's Defense Fund points out, by the turn of the century, there will be far fewer people between the ages of 18 and 24 than there are today.

In other words, there will be a small group of young adults out there trying to run the world's largest economy and take care of a booming number of elderly and retirees. If all those young people are not cracker-jack smart—well-educated and highly competitive—the Nation will get poorer.

Americans may be in danger of coming to know exactly what it's like to live in a Third World country.

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION TO DESIGNATE THE SALT-GILA AQUEDUCT OF THE CENTRAL ARIZONA PROJECT AS THE FANNIN-MCFARLAND AQUEDUCT

HON. JOHN J. RHODES III

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 11, 1991

Mr. RHODES. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing, along with my colleagues from Arizona in the House of Representatives, legislation to rename the Salt-Gila Aqueduct of the Central Arizona Project [CAP] as the "Fannin-McFarland Aqueduct."

The task of getting the CAP authorized and getting it sufficiently funded throughout lean budget years in the past, has not been an easy accomplishment. Many prominent individuals from Arizona and at the national level have contributed generously over the years since the CAP was first authorized in 1968.

Among the leaders in the effort are former Governors of Arizona, Paul Fannin and Ernest McFarland. As Governor of Arizona, Paul J. Fannin supervised State water agencies in their relations to the CAP and advised them in decisions that shaped Arizona water policy. He called for an information and education campaign on the CAP to help Arizonans understanding the great importance of the project to Arizona's future. After being elected to the U.S. Senate, he cosponsored and ac-

tively pressed for passage of the legislation that finally authorized the CAP after over half-a-century of diligent efforts by western lawmakers.

Ernest W. McFarland, also a former Governor and U.S. Senator from Arizona, support the CAP as a Senator by sponsoring the first bill calling for its authorization in 1947, and continued his significant efforts as Governor. He was known as the chief strategist for CAP legislation while he served on various Senate committees. Mr. McFarland attended the groundbreaking ceremonies for the CAP in 1973, satisfied that his efforts, and those of his colleagues, had been successful in making the CAP a reality for Arizona.

It is only appropriate that we in Arizona honor these men for their great contributions to the people of Arizona and the CAP. Therefore, our legislation would rename the Salt-Gila Aqueduct of the CAP in their honor—the "Fannin-McFarland Aqueduct."

GIVE SANCTIONS A CHANCE

HON. JOSEPH P. KENNEDY II

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 11, 1991

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. Speaker, the Pentagon now estimates that 30,000 deaths could occur in the first 2 weeks of combat. Forty-five thousand body bags have been ordered by the Pentagon for this conflict. That's a reminder for what is at stake. This is not about politics. It's not even about what is good for the Congress. It's not about what's good for liberals or conservatives or Democrats or Republicans. It's about protecting our sons and daughters, protecting our Constitution, and protecting the country we love. It's about keeping this Nation out of a war that we don't need to enter. Make no mistake about it, the Solarz-Michel Resolution gives a green light for war, not at some time way out in the future but in 4 days. The President is ready to plunge this Nation into war. He's doubled our troop strength, he's forbidden troop rotations, and he said sanctions are a failure after 4½ months. He's written off diplomacy after 6½ hours.

The question is whether or not we need a war to achieve his aims. He said that we're there for four reasons: We're there to stop the aggression. We're there to stop the nuclear threat. We're there to protect the free flow of oil. And we're there to help our Saudi and Kuwaiti friends.

If we're there to stop the aggression, I would suggest 200,000 troops and a defensive posture in Saudi Arabia to accomplish the policy goals. If we're there to stop a nuclear threat, the Israeli government taught this Nation and others around the world how you deal with a nuclear threat from Iraq—you don't need 450,000 troops to be committed to war to accomplish that. He says we are there to protect the free flow of oil. But the fundamental facts are that OPEC has made up for the loss of oil from Kuwait and Iraq. Every one in this Chamber and in this country ought to be able to look themselves in the mirror and say whether or not we're here to protect some way of life that allows us to drive cars that get min-

imum gas mileage, that allows us to live in houses that are energy sieves, that allows us to work in buildings such as this one that are energy sieves as well, in order to protect the notion of a conservative aspect of our history that says that is capitalism. Capitalism doesn't mean inefficiency. If this country just would adopt any energy policy, an efficiency policy, we wouldn't have to worry about the free flow of oil. And lastly, we're there to help our so-called Kuwaiti and Saudi friends. Need I remind the members of this chamber, what the Kuwaitis and Saudis did to this country in 1973, and did to us again in 1979. We're there to protect these so-called friends? Ladies and gentlemen, these fickle friends have never proven that they are worth the kind of price that President Bush has committed.

It seems to me that what we're there to do is protect people who refer to us as white slaves, create situations where our troops are forced to hide their crosses, hide their St. Christopher's medals, hide their Stars of David, to defend a nation that does not believe in democracy. I would suggest that we look at what our true foreign policy aims are. Ladies and gentlemen, we should give sanctions a chance. Seven of the eight former Secretaries of Defense say that sanctions will work. Two former Chairmen of the Joint Chiefs of Staff say that sanctions will work. We have been told in recent days that now the CIA Director has changed his testimony. He is now saying that sanctions will work, but they won't force Iraq out of Kuwait. But we heard Secretary Baker and Secretary Cheney tell us the other day, when General Wallace told us that the troops would not be ready to fight on January 15, that he was making a mistake because it was his first time before the press, that in fact he was a rookie. In other words, he told the truth. I would maintain the CIA Director was telling the truth just 3 weeks ago when he testified that sanctions would work. Better to achieve our goals by reducing the flow of goods, not increasing the flow of blood. Better to keep talking, than to start shooting.

There's a misguided machismo mentality in America now, a John Wayne attitude, that says somehow or another, this is the way we should conduct foreign policy. We ought to be the bully boy. We ought to get out there and be the policeman of the world. Well, the fact is if we want to take that battle to every single conflict in the world, this country would not only be morally bankrupt, we'll be bankrupt economically as well within 6 months.

It's time for us to question the fundamental policy George Bush has articulated, that he asks the members of this Chamber to commit themselves to war in just 4 days. I implore you to think about what it will be like to face up not to the phone calls of support you've received, but to face up to the tears of the mothers and fathers of the children that are in the Middle East today. To face up to the tears that will exist when their sons and daughters start coming home in body bags. Or when fathers come home in flag-draped coffins. And ask ourselves whether or not we have truly exhausted all the possibilities to avoid war, before we commit to it.

SPECIAL TRIBUTE TO JOHN AND CORDELIA NOVAK ON THE OCCASION OF THEIR GOLDEN WEDDING ANNIVERSARY

HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 11, 1991

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to give special recognition to two outstanding constituents of mine, who reside in the Fifth Congressional District of Illinois, which I am privileged to represent in the U.S. Congress. On January 16, John and Cordelia Novak will celebrate 50 years of marriage.

John and Cordelia are 43-year residents of the 23d ward in Chicago who have been very active in civic and political activity. They are the kind of individuals whose neighbors enjoy knowing and living near. Their many contributions on behalf of their neighborhood and community make them liked and admired among fellow southwest side of Chicago residents.

John Novak worked for Page Engineering Co. for more than 30 years and was considered a valued employee. He is longtime member of the United Steelworkers of America Union district 31. Cordelia Novak was a long-term employee with Johnson & Johnson Co. in the baby products division and was highly regarded by her coworkers.

Upon retirement, John and Cordelia became avid travelers to Europe and throughout the United States. During these travels they exhibited the friendly and warm hospitality known well to their southwest side neighbors.

The Novaks have two distinguished children who also reside in the 23d ward. Their son Phil is a State representative in the Illinois Legislature who is ever diligent in providing outstanding representation to his constituents. They are especially proud of Phil's son, and their grandson, Todd. Another son, Richard, is a local small businessman who has a successful restaurant.

On this very special occasion, I join with my fellow House Members and constituents to pay special tribute to John and Cordelia Novak on their golden wedding anniversary. I am pleased to know John and Cordelia and send my very best wishes for many continued wedding anniversary celebrations.

PENNSYLVANIAN HONORED WITH EAGLE SCOUT AWARD

HON. GEORGE W. GEKAS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 11, 1991

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to ask my colleagues to join me in acknowledging a superb young man from Sunbury, in the 17th Congressional District of Pennsylvania.

In February, Shawn Leroy Ross will be receiving the Eagle Scout Award, the highest possible honor in the Boy Scouts of America. In order to attain this honor, a Boy Scout must possess dedication, determination, and persistence. Shawn possesses all of these char-

acteristics which makes him an outstanding Boy Scout as well as a fine individual. For his Eagle Scout project, Shawn helped his local community by cleaning up the Ebenezer Methodist Episcopal Church cemetery in Rockefeller Township. Shawn spent 3 years cutting brush, restoring headstones, and planting grass to renovate the cemetery.

Mr. Speaker, Shawn also demonstrates fine leadership abilities within the Boy Scouts as a 4-year den leader for a local cub pack, and as a patrol leader, senior patrol leader, and assistant senior patrol leader. He is also a junior board member of the Camp Hallowing Run Association.

Besides being an avid member and treasurer of a 4-H Club in his area, he has been involved in various other clubs and undertakings. He has organized monthly paper and aluminum drives, as well as participated in the Pennsylvania litter pickup and Sunbury sidewalk cleanup. Shawn is a good example of the potential for leadership and achievement that today's young people demonstrate. I am confident that Shawn will become a future leader of America.

Through the Boy Scouts, Shawn has attained a special honor and it is at this time that I would like to congratulate him on his achievements and to wish him well in his future endeavors.

A TRIBUTE TO MRS. WILLIAM H. NATCHER

HON. HAROLD ROGERS

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 11, 1991

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Speaker, today I want to extend my deepest condolences to my good friend and dear colleague from Kentucky, Congressman WILLIAM NATCHER, on the passing this past Sunday of his dear wife, Virginia, here in Washington.

BILL NATCHER is the epitome of distinguished service in this body, its most respected member, and the example of service that none can rival. As his wife of 53 years, Mrs. Virginia Natcher was a partner in this historic journey, and to her we owe our humble appreciation.

Though we will miss her, we will continue in the honored and wonderful company of her beloved partner in life. To BILL and their wonderful daughters and grandchildren, my family and I extend our very deepest sympathies.

HONORING WILLIAM "BILL" CARROLL

HON. VIC FAZIO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 11, 1991

Mr. FAZIO. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to honor William "Bill" Carroll, who is turning in the gavel after 18 years as

mayor of the city of Vacaville and trading it for a seat on the Solano County Board of Supervisors.

Bill has served a long and successful tenure as mayor and has been instrumental in providing many changes for this growing city. His interests in the health and welfare of the community are evident in his list of accomplishments. In 1976, voters approved bringing a paramedics program to the city, a service strongly supported by "Mayor Bill." Following this in 1978, Bill began a CPR training course that is still going strong. The opening of VacaValley Hospital in 1987 was the gold medal of Bill's Olympic efforts to obtain funds for this much needed community hospital.

While maintaining sensible growth limits in the city, Bill still allowed Vacaville to prosper economically. The year 1988 saw the opening of the Factory Stores, a series of retail outlets with a variety of goods to please just about everyone. He has also been recognized statewide for his abilities. He served as first vice president of the League of California Cities in 1983 and became president of the league in 1984.

When he was first elected to the city council in 1970, Bill was fondly referred to by a former councilman as "a good listener—who has the interests of the community at heart." This claim has been substantiated year after year as the voters continued to reelect Mayor Bill. Modestly, Bill credits much of his success to the staff at city hall and the strong support of his wife and best friend, Marge.

One of Bill's favorite phrases since his election to the Board of Supervisor's has been, "Goodbye, Hollywood. Hello, Broadway." At this time, I would like to ask that we welcome Bill to "Broadway" and wish him the best of luck in his new position.

RANCHERS SHOULD PAY FAIR MARKET VALUE

HON. GEORGE (BUDDY) DARDEN

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 11, 1991

Mr. DARDEN. Mr. Speaker, though a discouraging word seldom has been heard on the range, all is not well on the wide open spaces of the American West today. Our rangelands have deteriorated beyond what is acceptable for plant and wildlife, and the reason is a continuing Government giveaway which favors wealthy cattle ranchers and at the expense of both our public lands and our budget deficit.

Young Americans cannot afford homes, older Americans cannot afford health care and middle-class Americans cannot afford to educate their children. But wealthy cattle ranchers continue to benefit from the reduced rates charged by the Federal Government for grazing on public lands.

It costs the Federal Government about \$63 million to administer 3.7 million acres of Federal grazing lands. However, the grazing fee income for this land totals about \$22 million. Incredibly the Government charges far less

than market value for these lands, requiring only \$1.81 per animal unit month in 1990, and \$1.97 per animal unit month in 1991 for grazing rights worth at least three times that amount.

I am introducing legislation, as I have in the 99th, 100th and 101st Congresses, which would mandate that ranchers pay fair market value for these grazing rights. With our budget deficit requiring cuts in many worthy programs, subsidizing private ranchers is a luxury we cannot afford.

We have asked Americans to sacrifice for our efforts in the Persian Gulf, for economic security and for our country's future, yet we continue to jeopardize that future by incurring unnecessary debt while destroying our natural resources. Mr. Speaker, I believe we must change this damaging policy, and I urge my colleagues to support my efforts to eliminate this costly inequity.

A TRIBUTE TO LORENE MEEK

HON. JERRY LEWIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 11, 1991

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to your attention today the fine work and successful career of Lorene Meek who, after 40 years in the title insurance business, is retiring. Lorene will be honored for her work at a special dinner next week at the Arrowhead Country Club in California.

Lorene began her professional career working for the Escrow Co. Upon the creation of the Land Title Co. in San Bernardino in 1948, she worked as a receptionist while also working in the escrow and accounting departments. In short time, she became the escrow officer, foreclosure officer, and DRE officer and was elected Secretary of the Land Title Co. in 1949. Ten years later, the company changed its name to First American Title Co. of San Bernardino, and Lorene was elected both secretary and treasurer.

In 1974, Lorene's company merged with First American Title Insurance Co. Four years later, she was elected the first woman vice-president of First American Title Insurance Co., a position she has maintained ever since. Through her leadership, and the work of her colleagues, Lorene's business has become the largest and most successful title insurance company in San Bernardino.

Lorene has also been very active in our community as a member of the Escrow Association and through her involvement with Allied Arts, the YMCA, Salvation Army, and the San Bernardino Valley Concert Association.

Mr. Speaker, I hope you will join me and my colleagues today in recognizing Lorene Meek, known to her many friends as "the First Lady of the Title Insurance Business," for an exceptionally successful business career. Her selfless dedication is certainly worthy of recognition by the House today.